

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXVI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 28TH, 1900.

NUMBER 35

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**WEST COAST ITEMS.**

—The Chilean senate approved the bill for obligatory military service on the 22nd inst.

—The Chilean liberals are proposing to nominate Sr. Augusto Matte as their candidate for the presidency.

—The agricultural and industrial societies of Chili have resolved to be represented at the Buffalo Pan-American exposition.

—The Peruvian senate has passed an almost unanimous vote of confidence in the president of the cabinet, Sr. Riva Agnero.

—The President of Chili has been authorised by congress to expend up to the sum of \$20,000 in establishing hospital at Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan.

—The health of President Errazuriz, not having improved as anticipated, and his physicians having recommended further rest, he has postponed his resumption of office until toward the end of October next.

—We are now in the third and last month of the ordinary session of congress, and still neither of the chambers is yet properly constituted. The debates on the disputed elections threaten, like the poet's brook, to go on forever.—*Chilian Times*, Aug. 4.

—The Valparaiso custom-house receipts in July amounted to \$1,405,574.20, as compared with \$1,208,312.53 in the corresponding month of last year. The receipts in the seven months, January-July, of the current year amounted to \$10,964,463.22, as compared with \$8,036,714.62 in the corresponding period of last year.—*Chilian Times*.

—The wearisome debate in the chamber on the foreign relations of the republic has happily been brought to a close by the passage of the following motion: "In view of the statements made during the debate, and in view of the declarations made by the minister for foreign affairs, the chamber resolves to proceed with the order of the day."—*Chilian Times*, Aug. 4.

—The Chilean congress has empowered the President to expend up to \$150,000 in alleviating the distress of the sufferers by the late inundations. The authorisation is for the term of three months, and the distribution of the aid is to be confided to charity boards. It will alleviate but a very small part of the distress, but it is something. Charity is less popular than military expenditures.

—A case has occurred of the same person being elected for the senate and for the chamber. Without renouncing his seat in the chamber he assayed to obtain the greater honor of a seat in the senate. During the past two months he has sat in the senate and has taken an active part in the proceedings of that body. The other day, after an angry debate, his election to the senate was declared to be null and void, and he put on his hat and quietly walked off to the chamber and claimed and took his seat for a department.—*Chilian Times*, Aug. 4.

**RIVER PLATE ITEMS.**

—The Argentine press is doing much hard work in deciding how President Campos Salles shall be entertained.

—Two more palaces in Buenos Aires have been set apart for the use of Brazilian guests during the visit of President Campos Salles.

—The Buenos Aires congress has voted the credits necessary for an Argentine exhibit at the Buffalo Pan-American exposition next year.

—It is estimated that the losses through recent inundations in the southern districts of the province of Buenos Aires will aggregate a million dollars.

—The Argentine school ship "Sarmiento" will receive orders to arrive at Rio de Janeiro on September 25, and to accompany the Brazilian squadron which is to escort President Campos Salles to Buenos Aires.

—The *Montevideo Times* acknowledges the receipt of a long printed exposition in Spanish of the sanitary service established in the state of São Paulo. Are the sanitary authorities afraid that their conduct will be misunderstood and misjudged?

—On the evening of the 23rd a report was current in Buenos Aires that Mme. Campos Salles had accepted the invitation of a commission of Argentine ladies, promising that many Brazilian ladies would visit Buenos Aires during the Presidential excursion.

—The export of wheat from Argentina during the first half of the current year amounted to 1,372,609 tons, of maize 256,879 tons, of linseed 191,539 tons, of hay 76,512 tons, and of flour 15,169 tons. The aggregate value of all exports was \$48,551,000 gold.

—Near Rufino on the Great Southern railway of Santa Fé and Cordoba a band of men opened fire on a passenger train on the 6th inst. Happily no one was hurt. Were they Boers they would be considered outlaws and all the houses within ten miles would be burned.

—One of our Buenos Aires contemporaries is conferring much distinction upon us by extensive cuttings from our columns, and we appreciate the favor—but he frequently forgets to give us credit. This is an oversight of course, and we mention it to prevent its becoming chronic.

—It is pleasing to note that the Argentine quarantines are to be adapted to the requirements of the junketing trip of October next. The quarantines and disinfections imposed on ordinary travellers will be suspended so that the Brazilian President and his suite will not be subjected to any inconvenience. It makes one love sanitary wisdom all the more.

—In a few months the Central Uruguayan Railway Company will finish their line between Colonia and Montevideo and will also put on steamers between Colonia and Buenos Aires. This will open a new route between the two capitals and it is one which is sure to be well patronised.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—Buenos Aires is the largest Latin city in the world, except Paris, and of this population the Italians, or those of Italian descent, are more numerous than Argentines of Spanish extraction. The foreign population of this city has a majority of residents, and these have no vote or participation in the government of the city. This is entirely the fault of the foreigners, for they have a chance if they wish to improve it.—*B. A. Herald*.

—In a quiet, unostentatious way the Salvation Army here, as elsewhere, is doing a notable and most important work. Changes may, and are likely to come in commanders, but it would indeed be unfortunate if the work done by the organization were to be stopped. Money is needed to do all that would be done by the forces here and for true philanthropists we could recommend no better way to dispose of a few thousands than to give it to this wholly conscientious, unselfish, hard-working, soap-preaching and soap-saving organization.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—In a paper read before the sanitary congress in Paris, Dr. Antonio F. Piñero o-Buenos Aires gave the following figures to illustrate the sanitary improvement in that city during recent years. He says the annual death rate per thousand has been:

| 1890, death rate per thousand | 30   |
|-------------------------------|------|
| 1891                          | 24.3 |
| 1892                          | 22.4 |
| 1893                          | 22.7 |
| 1894                          | 22   |
| 1895                          | 19.1 |
| 1896                          | 19.2 |
| 1897                          | 17.6 |
| 1898                          | 17   |
| 1899                          |      |

—Major Gay has returned from the Chaco to fort San Bernardo after a raid against the original Argentines. He took from them three children, which seems to be rather unnecessary cruelty and a good cause for retaliation, especially as the family ties of Indians are so much stronger than those of whites. He also took 25 horses, a rennington, a gun, 25 lances and 45 Mauser cartridges. Another expedition from fort Olmos took 10 horses. In both cases the Indians took to the woods whither the troops were chary of following them even after the enemy had been robbed of all their worldly possessions.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—It is telegraphed from Buenos Aires that Dr. Carlos Pellegrini is authorized to negotiate a large loan in London (he is on his voyage to that Mecca of the pecuniaries Argentine financier) for the purpose of refunding the Argentine foreign debt at a lower rate of interest. It is very doubtful whether London is in a position to consider such a scheme, or whether Argentina commands credit enough for any new loan operation. There has been too much reckless expenditure and too much bad faith in Argentina to make European investors willing to take up a new Argentine loan, and especially at a low rate of interest. Low rates of interest imply confidence and good credit, and Argentina hardly figures in that classification.

—A letter was published in a daily paper to the effect that the mail boats should leave Buenos Aires on Thursdays instead of Fridays, so as to prevent delay in the arrival of the mail boats from Europe which now have to wait at Rio for the arrival of an Argentine sanitary authority, whose presence on board is supposed to frighten off bubonic pest, yellow fever etc., and thus save the passengers from to days' quarantine. The writer is evidently not a commercial man or he would never have penned such rubbish. The simplest manner and the most effective, and one which would cause least trouble to trade, would be the suppression of the worse than useless health board, with its paraphernalia of doctors, stores, and, worse than all, its antiquated ideas.—*Review*, Buenos Aires, Aug. 16.

—An army officer who has been convicted of peculation and other dishonourable breaches of duty in the commissariat has been dismissed from the service and condemned to one year's imprisonment. This is perfectly just and it is surprising to see exception taken to the sentence by certain newspapers, and more surprising still to learn that President Roca agrees to the imprisonment but not to the loss of rank. Surely it is time to recognize that every effort must be made to purify the public administration. "But," says some critics, "while an influential officer is thus sentenced there is nothing about those who formulate 'Leonina' concessions for private parties. This off course is a hint that the President might practice what he preaches, or in other words ask for his own trial and imprisonment. There is no logic in the argument. We must prove *malum fide* before we can indict the Executive; and meanwhile is every case of acknowledged peculation to go free?"—*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires.

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BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO (Caixa 108).

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos (Caixa 520.) (Caixa 185)

Draws on:

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Realized do . . . . . " 500,000  
Reserve fund . . . . . " 1,000,000

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Head Office, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, and agencies.  
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Opens accounts current.

Pays interest for fixed periods; executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares etc. and transacts every description of banking business.

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RIO DE JANEIRO

## BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL

Realized Capital. Rs. 101,246,400\$000

N. B. This capital to be reduced to Rs. 100,000,000 in accordance with the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund . . . Rs. 17,480,078\$735

Profits in suspense . . Rs. 11,156,739\$835

on 31st May 1900.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

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Opens accounts current;

Pays Interest on Deposits for fixed periods.  
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

## MR. DOOLEY ON ALCOHOL AS FOOD.

"If a man come into this saloon—" Mr. Hennessy was saying.

"This ain't no saloon," Mr. Dooley interrupted. "This is a restaurant."

"A what?" Mr. Hennessy exclaimed.

"A restaurant," said Mr. Dooley. "I don't know, Hennessy, that liquor is food. It is, though. Food—an' drink. That's what a doctor says in th' papers, an' another doctor wants th' govern'mint to siml tubs iv th' stuff down to th' Philippiens. He says 'tis almost essential that people shud drink in thim hot climates. Th' perspiration don't dhriv on thim after a hard porsoot iv Aggytialo an' th' capture iv Giral' Pantaloon de Garshy; they begin to think iv home an' mother simlin' down th' lawn sprinkler to be filled with bock, an' they go off somewhere, an' not bein' able to dhriv thimself with drink, they want to die. Th' disease is called nostalgia, or homesickness, or thirst."

"What we want to do iv our sojer boys in th' Philipee, besides killin' thim," says th' army surgeon, "is to make th' deleeryum thim mens since we first plantid th' stus an' staphes," he says, "an' th' bay'nits among th' people," he says. "I wud be in favor iv havin' th' regimints get their feet round wanst a week, at laste," he says. "Lave us," he says, "reform the regulations," he says, "an' instruct our sojers to keep their powder dhriv, an' their whistles wet," he says.

"Th' idee ought to take, Hennessy, fr' th' other doctor had discovered that liquor is food. A man says, 'They're a great dale iv government in it,' he says. An' I believe him, fr' many's th' man I know that don't think iv eatin' whin he can get a dhrink. I wondher iv th' time will iver come whin ye'll see a man sneakin' out iv th' fam'ly entrance iv a lunch room hurridly bitin' a clove." People may get so they'll carry a luttik dinner iv a bottle iv rye down to their wurk, an' a man'll tell ye he niver takes more thn a bottle iv beer fr' breakfast. Th' cook'll give way to th' bartender, an' th' doctor'll orlher people fr' to ate out iv meals. Ye'll read in th' pa-pers that 'Anton Boozinski, while crazed with ham an' eggs tried to kill his wife an' childer.' On Patrick's day ye'll see th' Dr. Tanner Anti-Food sife and drinn corpse out at th' head iv th' procession, instead iv th' Father Macclaws, an' they'll be places where a man can be took whin he gets th' monkeys fr' in immoderate eatin'." Th' sojers'll complain that th' liquor was unfit to dhrink, an' they'll be inquiries to find out whin sold embaynin' food to th' army. Poor people'll have simple mens—praps a bucket iv beer an' a little crane de wint, an' ye'll read in th' pa-pers about a poor fam'ly found starvin' on th' North side, with maw-thin to sustain life but wun small bottle iv gin, while th' head iv th' family, a man well known to th' polis, spends his wages in a low doggery or bakeshop, fuddlin' his brains with custard pie. Th' rich'll intrajose novelties. Praps they'll top off a fine dinner with a little hashieen or pronic acid. Th' time'll come whin ye'll see me in a white cap, fryin' a cocktail over a cook stove, while a ugger hollers to me: 'Dhrav a steak iv Scotch,' an' I holler back, 'On th' fire.' Ye will not."

"That's what I thought," said Mr. Hennessy.

"No," said Mr. Dooley. "Whisky wudden't be so much iv a luxury iv 'twas more iv a necessity. I don't believe 'tis a food, though whin me frind Schwartzmeister makes a cocktail all it needs is a few noodless to look like a biled dinner. No, whisky ain't a food. I think better iv it than that. I wudden't insult it be placin' it on th' same low plane as a lobster salad. Father Kelly puts it right, an' ye'll see by without him, lookin' on it, even 'Hallow'en'."

"Whisky," says he, "is called th' drile, because," he says, "tis wan iv th' fallen angels," he says. "It has its place," he says, "but its place is not in a man's head," says he. "It ought to be th' reward iv action,

not th' cause iv it," he says. "It's fr' th' end of th' day, not th' beginnin'," he says. "Hot whisky is good fr' a cold heart, an' no whisky is good fr' a hot head," he says. "Th' minyit a man relies on it fr' a crutch he loses th' use iv his legs. 'Tis a bad thing to stand on, a good thing to sleep on, a good thing to talk on, a bad thing to think on. If it's in m' head in th' mornin' it's time to swear off. It makes some men talk like good women, an' some women talk like bad men. It is a livin' fr' orators an' th' death iv bookkeepers. It doesn't sustain life, but, whin taken hot with wather, a lump iv sugar, a piece iv lemon peel, an' just th' dustin' iv a nutmeg grater, it makes life sustainable."

"Dye think ye're self it sustains life?" asked Mr. Hennessy.

"It has sustained mine fr' many years," said Mr. Dooley.

From N. Y. Journal of Commerce, July 17.

## CIVILIZATION'S FRANKENSTEIN.

For many years the civilized world has been buying the barbarian and the semi-civilized to buy arms of precision and the most powerful explosives, and to learn the modern art of war. Our government has tried to prevent the sale of arms to the Indian, and Europe has interdicted the sale of arms to the savages of Africa and the Pacific islands, but these savages have never experienced any difficulty in getting arms and ammunition. Almost the only products of civilization for which the savage develops an appetite are fire arms and fire water, and the trader sees to it that he gets all he will pay for of both. The United States has declined for many years to join Europe in preventing the sale of arms to the Pacific Islanders; the only Americans who went to those islands were the missionaries, who don't count, and the traders, who make an enormous rate of profit on guns and whiskey. Efforts have been made to keep the Africans from acquiring modern arms, but with the same result that has attended our efforts to keep modern arms away from the Indians; the red men have generally been rather better armed than the United States troops.

But in the case of organized nations, under settled governments outside of Christendom, the statesman and the trader have combined to force rifles and artillery and high explosives upon the pagan and the Moslem. Governments were ready to endorse the bond issues of Asiatic nations if the latter would spend the proceeds in buying war material from the subjects of the endorsing nation. The Emperor William's trip to Turkey was understood to be intimately connected with the sale of war material. He presented the Sultan with a battery of field artillery and the Sublime Porte responded with a heavy order to Krupp. English shipyards have been building men-of-war for every nation in Asia; Germany and Russia lent their army officers to train the soldiers of Turkey and China; France has been as kind to Siam. Japan could have anything she wanted in the way of war material or military instruction. She has associated herself with the civilized nations, but there are observers who believe that when the issue is sharply drawn between Europe and Asia Japan will be on the Asiatic side.

France and Germany have allowed officers educated at government expense to teach barbarous and semi-barbarous people the art of modern war. England and the United States have done likewise. The Boers were under the tutelage of European officers and the Chinese have learned from similar sources. China's resistance of Japan in 1894 was puerile. The navy made one good fight and was destroyed; the army made itself ridiculous. At once all Europe undertook to teach China how to fight, and provide her with the necessary services of their fellow citizens who made war material and desired Chinese contracts. Russia sent officers to train the Chinese soldiers. We are beginning to reap the harvest. No Christian nation ever trusted one of its subjects to the justice and mercy of an Asiatic court, till extraterritoriality in Japan was surrendered last year. But all Christendom was willing to trust its subjects and its commercial interest with the mercy of millions of Orientals armed with Occidental weapons of destruction. European artillery has battered down the legation residences in the Chinese capital; European rifles have massacred European men, women and children in Peking; in Tientsin it has been found that the Chinese no longer fight with fans and umbrellas; the myth that the chief equipment of a Chinese soldier is a bird cage has been exploded; the Chinese no longer expect masks of hideous aspect to turn their enemy to flight, as the Japanese say they did six years ago; nor do the Chinese flee after a few shots from a machine gun; they have machine guns themselves, and they charge those of their European enemies in the most approved manner of modern warfare.

Europe has been doing a great trade with Asia for several years, and now in blood and fire and outrage she is reaping what she has sown.

THE appellation "Brother Jonathan" was derived from Jonathan Trumbull, who was governor of Connecticut during the American war of independence. He was an intimate friend of Washington, and the great leader had so much confidence in his judgment that, when in difficulty, he was accustomed to say "we must consult Brother Jonathan." And so wise was his counsel that the expression soon became a common saying, and from that sprung the appellation "Brother Jonathan" as applied to Americans.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## S. PAULO RAILWAY.

To the Ed. of the "Rio News."

Dear Sir:—It appears to me from a perusal of T. H. O.'s letter of 14th inst., that if writer must hail from some probably Hibernian happy land where everybody gets somebody else to do his work for him:

"Till round our lines this saying ran:  
Hodgeson expects some other man  
Each day will do his duty!"

In my last I gave T. H. O. the number and date of the decree bearing on the door-locking question, whose text is quite as accessible to him as it is to me; yet he ignores my hint that he should examine its provisions for himself, and even invites me to act as his solicitor, by expounding to him the meaning of the article of which I quoted a part. Well, I will lay down the law to him—as a favour.

"What says the Swan of Avon?" he asks. I know nothing about Swans, and am not even a Writer to the Cynnet (?) as he seems to suppose, but I will give him my *paraver* on the question, free of charge.

T. H. O., it must be borne in mind, first came carolling into the lists with visor down and lance in rest, as the glittering champion of outraged law.

The head and front of the Company's offending was, according to him, that it "over-rode the common law of the land." T. H. O. now pathetically admits that he knew, and knows, nothing at all about the law of the land, common or otherwise. In other words T. H. O. says he does not know what he is talking about! This fact—I hate to hurt anybody's feelings, but Dinty, damn it, Duty!—this fact, I say, reduces his complaint to a level with the mere howlings of a so-called dumb animal in pain—slut up, say, in his locked cattle truck, and suffering from thirst.

Yet T. H. O.'s ignorance of the legal aspect of the matter in no way hinders his attempting to handle it. He proceeds to argue that "were the decree he knows nothing about, 'promptly carried out,' the doors 'being locked immediately before departure, and unlocked immediately before arrival at each and every stopping place, there might be less annoyance—and, I presume, more *pinga*!'" Perhaps so. Unfortunately, however, (to quote the Mikado) the "fool of an act says":

a) Art. 102. Clause 3: Passengers are forbidden to enter, or leave, by any other door than the one indicated, and opened by the guard.

b) Art. 80: In the interval between the first and second starting signals, no one shall enter or leave the carriages except in case of *force majeure*; the second signal in such case being delayed for this purpose.

Whether or no a thirst for the consumption of *pinga* might be regarded as constituting a case of *force majeure* within the meaning of the act, I am not lawyer enough to determine; but T. H. O. might direct his counsel to raise the point in the action he speaks of bringing against the S. P. R. Co. for "illegal incarceration, or, in plain English, false imprisonment."

The part of art. 88, which, for brevity's sake I left unquoted in my last, directs that: "the second starting signal shall be given two minutes after the locking of all the carriage doors; an operation for the performance of which, especially in a long train, a reasonable time must be allowed."

Thus the "Company of Arrogant Citizens" can no more escape from within the four corners of this decree, than T. H. O. could get out of his locked railway carriage. Of course the C. A. C. might break the law at its own risk, just as T. H. O. might have broken the window—or, as he puts it, "smashed about obstruction." But, in such case, what about "over-riding the common law of the land" which T. H. O. is so laudably anxious to respect?

I leave T. H. O., if he so choose, to pick up the *disjecta membra* of his argument, go home, and lead a better life; meantime turning for a moment to break a lance with another doughty champion.

The noisy manner in which T. H. O. has been rattling his chains and "swearing hard a-keeping oaths" seems to have disturbed the slumbers of some highly respected old Rip—van Winkle who signs himself, with obvious duplicity, "Paulista," and seems to think the S. Paulo Railway Co. still uses the same old compartment coaches which were in vogue when he tumbled down in Sleepy Hollow some 30 odd years ago; if his old mosscovered memory—did not he call it?—be not at fault, which it is, most deplorably!

Such coaches have not been used here within the memory of man, or at any rate of *this man*; for the present writer has never even seen one.

The coaches, new and old, on the English line are on the American plan and are, according to my observation, cleaner, more convenient, smarter in every way than those of any line in Minas, Rio, or this state.

As to the S. Paulo Railway's "standing still," that is true enough. I would remind Rip van Winkle that, on well conducted lines, it is the trains which move, and the railways which stand still; unless indeed one gets out too frequently to stretch one's legs in the refreshment rooms; in which case, I admit, they may have a reprehensible trick of turning aimlessly round and round,—like, for instance, T. H. O.'s argument.

There are, I believe, reasons other than legal against the opening of the doors. We

Paulista *caipiras* for instance, are given to travelling on the platforms of the carriages when doors are left open, performing gymnastic feats on the hand rails, and even, as happened in one notable instance, "monkeying" disastrously with the hose of the Westinghouse brake, in a manner which it would grieve the smart and highly civilised *Miniceros* and *Fluminenses* to see. Perhaps, however, this might be prevented; and in any case I cannot doubt but that the present impressive and intellectual correspondence will come under the notice of the management of the company concerned.

It will perhaps be taken as evidence tending to show that there is a general desire on the part of the public for the abrogation of the "closure" as applied to its carriages, especially when it is seen that even a "Paulista" who has not seen S. Paulo for 20 odd "mosscovered" years, wants the doors unlocked, too!

It is absurd to compare the S. Paulo Railway, in such a connection, with other lines, as the ground it travels over is of such a phenomenally exceptional character as to make it almost unique.

Nevertheless, though as a good Paulista I defend Paulista institutions, I am, as I said before, in sympathy with T. H. O. and old Rip van Kruger, in the case under discussion; and as my experience of the S. P. R. Co. is that it is always courteously ready, where possible, to meet the views and favour the convenience of the public, I feel certain that this correspondence will not be ignored when the matter comes up for consideration by the directors of the line.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

W. W.

(who no more will trouble you, trouble you.)

S. Paulo, 19.8.900.

## THE "ECHO" RESPONDS.

To the Editor of "The Rio News."

Rio, 25 August 1900.

Dear Sir:—In reply to the letter from Mr. Cross which appeared in your paper last week, I did not know that it is altogether owing to the personal energy and perseverance of Mr. George Cox, . . . that the field exists.

If this is so, it shows that Mr. Cox and the "Rio people" have learnt by the experience of 20 years, and three English grounds in Rio, São Christovão, Praça Acclamação, and the other, where best to invest their money and energy, and have their property looked after. I know what a great deal we all owe to Mr. Cox, but I was under the impression that some of those who live on the other side had something to do with the Icarahy ground, Messrs. Morrissey for instance.

Mr. Cross goes on to complain about the *Church Echo* editorial as to the apathy of the "Rio people" towards the welfare of their institutions, and he refers to the hospital and its cost.

Does Mr. Cross know what occurred this week at the meeting of that institution? And has he seen the following advertisement which I have cut out of yesterday's *Journal*, and which I fancy speaks for itself, especially the tail end:

"STRANGER'S HOSPITAL.—The adjourned meeting will be held at the City Club on Saturday the 25th. inst. at 2.45 p.m. All interested are invited to attend. Light refreshments will be provided."

As to the heavy amount recently expended upon the renovation of the Church, the less said the better; as you, Sir, so pertinently remark in your article "to build a church and let it stand empty is a waste of money."

I have consulted Dr. Johnson as to the expression "money grubbing" but do not find the term, but friends tell me that it means they are not residents in Rio solely for their health.

I am dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

GUY B. HALL,

Editor of *The Church Echo*.

## THE CURRENCY.

To the Editor of "The Rio News."

Dear Sir:—Although there must be many and varying causes for the fluctuations in the rates of exchange, it is curious to hear all sorts of reasons still and constantly set forth for such fluctuations, while ignoring and sometimes denying that the effects of each or all reasons would be insignificant instead of disastrous were it not for inflation and the means which our bad currency furnish to speculation.

The rate of 27 d. and more was attained and maintained by a reduction of the currency to 100,000 contos. This represents about 2 1/2 millions stg., and the national disposable property including the Central railway has been considered the moral guarantee for the forced currency.

The issues were at near 800,000 contos and a simple equation justified an exchange of 6 1/2 d., which receded below 6 d. because of a dark future.

The withdrawals and burnings brought down the bulk of paper money 100,000 contos and the rule justified a rise to 7 1/2 d., and more, as the future looked the opposite to dark and people expected an improvement; 8 1/2 was considered within reasonable bounds. Suddenly, however, the quotations rose to 10 d., while by the equation, 8 d. would be the rate for 600,000 contos, which will show the reduction. July next according to conditions of funding loan. Still, the prospects of continued withdrawals of paper money warranted off any rush to remit at this rate and it was hoped that it would be maintained.

Nothing however which was known to the general public could justify a rise from this point to 15 pence. Reports about a very large financial operation in London were cleverly given and the generosity of the principal supplier of bills, was noteworthy—for the takers were always promised better rates than those which they wanted. An advance to 15d. can only respond to a withdrawal of 300 thousand contos more than the next July figure: 340:190:27:15—and of course speculation could for a time make a rate of 18 or more.

Can this be the aim of the bill for a loan of Rs. 300,000,000\$ now in Congress?

Has such a projected loan any connection with the authorised disposal of the Central railway?

If so, the discussions should be of a frank and lucid nature, and a limit to the rise in exchange should precede the drawing of millions.

It is possible that you may be able to inform your readers of the grounds for above supposition, and ensure more honest dealing in exchange.

Yours very sincerely,

A CONSTANT READER.

## FOR SALE

Half-plate stand-camera, by Perken and Raymont, "Rapid" lens, Thornton Pickard shutter, plates and all accessories. Will exchange for quarter-plate.

2) Green, Caixa 574 São Paulo.

One of the largest high-class Bordeaux Wine Houses requires purchasing agents, monopoly. Address with Bank references, "Bordeaux," c/o Street's Agency, 30, Cornhill, London, England.

F. W. SPRENGER,  
SCHNEIDER,

RUA DA ALFANDEGA 40.

In folge einer nothwendigen Reise nach Europa, beabsichtigt seinen ganzen Vorrath zu ganz besonders billigen Preisen aufzuräumen.

## F. W. SPRENGER,

TAILOR,

RUA DA ALFANDEGA 40.

On account of leaving for Europe shortly is selling off his entire stock at very great reductions.

## Hotels.

## Restaurant &amp; Lunchroom

ZUM MÜNCHNER KIND'L

10, Rua General Camara, 10

1st class German cooking, and excellent service.

MODERATE PRICES

Herman Moronoff,

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## THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK, Limited.

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MR. F. M. STAPLES,

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In order to prevent fraud purchasers of these famous tyres should make a point of observing that the Company's trade mark is embossed on the outer cover and inner tube.

Correspondence invited with

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Trade mark.

## CARSON'S HOTEL

188, Rua do Cattede,

RO DO JANEIRO.

This well mounted establishment is situated in the best and most healthy part of the capital, with beautiful garden and grounds, and electric tramways passing the door continually.

Hot and cold baths, splendid rooms and accommodation for families with a well chosen staff of attendants guarantee the comfort of all visitors.

Carlos Ribolzi,

PROPRIETOR.

## Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAÇA JOSE D'ALENAR N. 1

(Cattede)

Telephone No. 493

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving all light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table-service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

## FREITAS HOTEL

120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120 RUA DO RIACHUELO in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose.

The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with ramps for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautiful laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-mounted bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water.

The Hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing room, and its dining-room opens on verandas overlooking the garden.

Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

## RESTAURANT "CAMPI"

RUA DA ALFANDEGA N. 7

This house is particularly renowned for its splendid Breakfasts and Lunches.

The attendance is excellent and the cooking cannot be beaten by any Restaurant in Rio de Janeiro.

The Proprietors exercise every care to please their Customers.

Rio de Janeiro, 15th May, 1900.

C. CAMPI & Co.



## TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

## SUMMARY FROM DAILY PRESS.

## Great Britain.

AUG. 19.—The Japanese commander, General Yamagata, has reported to Tokyo that the allies entered Peking, bombarding the eastern wall, which was defended by the Chinese. The Russians and Japanese attacked the canal on the north, the Americans and English attacked the same canal on the south. The Japanese destroyed the eastern gate and entered the Tartar city; the Americans and English penetrated the Chinese city through the Ting-Pien gate. The allies immediately sent contingents to liberate the legations. The Japanese had 100 killed, the Chinese 400. —A Chefoo telegram says a part of Peking is on fire; that the allies are bombarding the imperial city, and that Yung-shan had prevented the flight of the Dowager Empress from Peking. —A South African telegram tells the queer story that De Wet and his commando had appeared at Baden-Powell's camp and offered to surrender. (It looks like a bad dream.) —Other telegrams from Lorenzo Marques state that the snare De Wet had captured 4,000 British and seven cannon. (If the censors would let facts come through, and not lies, we should have a better opinion of them.) —Lord Roberts has issued a proclamation threatening death to all Boers who violate the oath of neutrality, and as accomplices of the enemy those who do not report the presence of hostile Boers. —A Pretoria telegram says it has been developed by the investigation that there was only one conspirator against the life of Lord Roberts, a Lieut. Cordun, who had been instigated by an English agent.

AUG. 20.—Li-Hung-Chang has asked the allies for an armistice for peace negotiations. —Gen. Chaffee, of the American contingent, took the Tartar city in Peking, and the allies are bombarding the Imperial city. (Peking comprises three separate walled-in cities—the Chinese, Tartar, and Imperial. The latter is surrounded by the Tartar city.) —The Times informed that the French cruiser "Iscandre" landed 600 marines at Shanghai. —The Imperial family and court have arrived at Suifu, fleeing from Peking. —Hong-Kong telegrams state that the mandarins of the southern provinces are refusing to accept responsibility for the disorders at Peking. —Lord Roberts telegraphs that Gen. De Wet has left Commando Nek for the north, and Gen. Hamilton has occupied Olliphants Nek, capturing two Krupp guns. —Gen. Rundle says that 684 Boers surrendered at Harrismith.

AUG. 21.—The allies have captured the Imperial city in Peking, with the public edifices and their dependencies. —The government of Shanghai has died, it is believed by rumor. —The Daily Mail learns that a vessel has left Yokohama with Japanese publishes a dispatch from St. Petersburg saying that Russia and England had concluded a satisfactory accord in regard to China. —The Times hears from Shanghai that Li-Hung-Chang is in daily communication with St. Petersburg. (It has been frequently stated that Li had become a Russian agent in China.) —A Pretoria telegram says that De Wet has refused to fight Baden-Powell and has entrenched himself 15 miles from Pretoria. (How about his offer to surrender?)

AUG. 22.—Advices received by the London war office state that the Russian and American flags were the first to wave over the Tartar city in Peking. The Japanese afterwards occupied the Imperial palace. Many converted Chinese missionaries detained there were at once released. The British and Japanese contingents captured the arsenal where 5,000 Mauser carbines were secured (another telegram says 50,000). —The British legation losses were 65 killed and 150 wounded. —The Imperial family has escaped to Suifu in escorted by 10,000 black flags. —To day's telegrams state that the allies had defeated the Chinese on the 19th inst. eight miles from Tientsin. —The Times says a Russian cruiser and gunboat have gone to Shanghai. —A Yokohama dispatch announces a rebellion in Korea, an attack on Song-ching by 1,000 rebels, an attack on Peking. —It is telegraphed that Lieut. Cordun (Cordone, or Corliun) has been found guilty of conspiracy against the life of Lord Roberts, but that he had no accomplices and was instigated by an Englishman, who has escaped. Sentence awaits Lord Roberts' approval of the finding. —Gen. Hamilton has crossed the Crocodile in pursuit of a Boer supply train. —A Durban telegram says the Boers have captured 500 British near Rustenburg, and have recaptured Bloemhof all in southwestern Transvaal.

AUG. 23.—An accord between the powers is spoken of for maintaining their military contingents in China until the indemnities demanded are paid. —It is said Count von Waldersee will be nominated provisional governor of China, with a cabinet composed of the foreign ministers in Peking. —There are 27 foreign war vessels in the port of Shanghai. —President Kruger has issued a proclamation in reply to that of Lord Roberts threatening the Boers with death who do not inform against their own countrymen. —Lord Roberts telegraphs that Baden-Powell had repelled the rearguard of the Boers under Glocer. The Pinnars station, north of Pretoria, has been occupied by the British. —Gen. Buller is encamped 15 miles south of Belfast. —Gen. De Wet to escape the pursuit of the British forces has again crossed the Meaghsberg river. —Lieut. Steyn is seeking to join President Kruger. —A accus-

tion has been caused in London by an article in Truth in which Mr. Labouchere accuses Joseph Chamberlain of having used the conflict between Great Britain and the South African republics for his own private advantage.

AUG. 24.—The Times says that Japan has offered China the services of two Japanese jurists to negotiate peace with the western powers. —Peking dispatches of the 6th announce the liberation of the Peking cathedral garrison of 40 men (30 French and 10 Italians) which had successfully defended that place against the Boxers. —New dispatches confirm the reported disorders in Korea. —The Japanese have landed troops at Amoy. —From Pretoria it is announced that Lieut. Hans Corliun will be shot to-morrow. —Lord Roberts telegraphs that Kitchener has dislodged the Boers at Komati. —The Yeomany have dug up some munitions at Brandwater. —Baden-Powell has retaken 100 men whom the Boers had captured. —Gen. De Wet has dispersed his commandos and is crossing the Megalies mountains to the south. —Severe fighting is reported from Buller's division, which has been attacked by Botha.

AUG. 25.—The Chinese imperial family, after refusing not to resist the allies at Peking, left Peking after decapitating four ministers who were friendly to the foreigners. They are now at Tai-yuen-fou, capital of Chuan-shi 410 kilometers west of Peking, where a cannon foundry and one of the best Chinese arsenals is located. —A Tientsin dispatch says that 1,000 allies on the 20th inst. routed 6,000 Boxers southwest of Tientsin. At Pretoria the execution of Lieut. Cordun took place yesterday. The military authorities refused to deliver the body to his friends. (One telegram intimates that Lieut. Cordun was a German. Nothing more is said of the Englishman accused of instigating the conspiracy.) —The London journals are rejoicing over the reports of victories in South Africa. (The press dispatches are unfortunately not telling what these victories are.) —The principal item of news is the dispersal of De Wet's commando. (This is a common expedient with the Boers, but the London journals seem to ignore it.) —A Cape town telegram says the Boers have surrounded Buller's column and a violent combat is raging there. Buller had lost 67 men and 250 prisoners. Another telegram locates the fight at Wany-trank (P) and says that one of Buller's brigades was involved. Still another telegram says that Buller lost 13 killed, 60 wounded and 23 prisoners at Kew-Kloof on the 23rd inst. —1,035 soldiers embarked at Southampton for South Africa to-day. —At Cardiff 35,000 laborers are now without work, including miners and railway employees.

## France.

AUG. 19.—Shanghai telegrams state that French war vessels were preparing to disembark 150 marines. —Two persons injured yesterday at the exposition by a bridge accident have died.

AUG. 20.—The Sultan of Morocco has issued a circular to the powers protesting against the French occupation of Touat. —The police have captured seven accomplices of the anarchist who attempted to shoot the Shah of Persia.

AUG. 21.—A battalion of zouaves has left Algiers for China. —Le Temps to-day publishes a telegram that the Japanese had surrounded the Dowager Empress of China, who was trying to escape with 50 millions of taels. —Col. Marchand is to leave for China. —The strikers strike at Marseilles has terminated.

AUG. 23.—The French consul at Wusung, China, reports an attempt to incite an insurrection at Hankow. The local police seem to have quelled the rising.

AUG. 24.—The Marseilles stevedores' strike continues, and the passenger and freight traffic of the port has been transferred to Genoa.

AUG. 25.—A Taku telegram says that 40 days rations have been sent to the allied troops at Peking. A strong escort is accompanying the supplies. —Troops have been sent to Havre because the strike there is extending.

## United States.

AUG. 20.—The Chinese government has asked President McKinley to appoint a diplomat to negotiate peace with Li-Hung-Chang.

AUG. 21.—The United States government has refused to designate a diplomat to negotiate peace with Li-Hung-Chang. —The Herald publishes a telegram from Peking stating that the members of the foreign legations are in good health in spite of having been on half rations for eleven days. About two thousand shells had been fired against the legations during the siege by the Boxers.

AUG. 22.—Admiral Remey telegraphs that the imperial city in Peking had been occupied, and that the Americans and Japanese had defeated a division of Boers near Tientsin. —Up to the 15th, in Peking, the Americans had lost one officer and six men killed and 30 lost one officer and Chinese telegraphs that Japanese, Russian, French, American and British troops had occupied Peking and that the Imperial family had fled to the west. No government at present exists in Peking. —The American government has advised Li-Hung-Chang that negotiations are impossible while no government exists in China. —The Asiatic American society telegraphs that the situation is becoming worse in the Yang-tse region and that 15,000 soldiers are urgently needed at Shanghai.

AUG. 23.—From Manila it is reported that the Philippine Gen. Crucifixion has surrendered.

ed.—The government has ordered the transports with about 4,000 men for China, to go to Manila. —Yesterday a mob at Akron, Ohio, attacked the jail where a negro murderer was confined, intending to lynch him. A military force intervened and fired upon the mob, killing and wounding several.

## Germany.

AUG. 19.—The first German expedition landed at Taku on the 16th.

AUG. 20.—Gen. von Waldersee has left Berlin for Naples, en route for China.

AUG. 21.—The Argentine transport Pampan has left Hamburg for Buenos Aires with arms and munitions. (These show the sincerity of President Roca's professions in favor of peace a year or two ago.)

AUG. 23.—Germany has replied to Li-Hung-Chang in terms similar to those of the United States.

AUG. 24.—The remains of Baron Ketteler were to-day moved from the German legation to the Chinese cemetery in Peking. He was buried with military honors. It was discovered that he had been shot through the head. —The German contingent reached Peking on the 18th (too late for the Kaiser's prediction to be realized). —Telegrams received in Berlin announce the destruction of the Protestant missions in Amoy.

AUG. 22.—The were serious disorders at Barcelona and two soldiers were gravely wounded. —The prefect of Madrid has ordered the reopening of the Circulo Mercantil, closed some time since for opposing government tax measures.

AUG. 24.—At Saragossa the conversion of catholics to protestantism has been prohibited. —The industrial societies some time ago closed up, have been authorized to re-open.

AUG. 25.—D. Affonso, the king, has caught a cold.

## Italy.

AUG. 19.—The naval and army expenditures of the budget have been increased by 13 millions of lires. (This will help to increase destitution and misery in Italy, and will make more anarchists.)

AUG. 20.—The Italian premier says special laws for the repression of the anarchists are unnecessary.

AUG. 21.—Count von Waldersee has arrived at Rome. —Thirty detectives, by permission of the American authorities, are sent to leave for the United States to watch the movements of the anarchists.

AUG. 22.—Count von Waldersee breakfasted to-day with the King. Yesterday 27 officers of his staff embarked at Genoa.

AUG. 23.—Count von Waldersee embarked at Naples yesterday.

AUG. 25.—Extensive and destructive inundations are reported from northern Italy.

## Miscellaneous.

AUG. 21.—The Sultan of Turkey has ordered a rigid investigation of the recent massacre of Armenians in Sassoun. Strained relations between Rumania and Bulgaria are reported.

AUG. 22.—A Tokio dispatch says the Japanese troops occupied the Imperial palace in Peking on the 16th inst. —The Mexican government is providing for the entertainment of delegates to the Pan American congress sent to meet in Mexico. —A Sofia telegram says the situation has become tense between Bulgaria and Rumania. —The betrothal of the young Queen of Holland to Prince Frederic Francis of Mecklenburg-Schwerin is announced.

AUG. 23.—Provisions and munitions have been sent to the Bulgarian frontier town of Rostchuck. —The Belgian government has very properly decided not to send a contingent to China.

AUG. 24.—All the Bulgarian reserves in the Rostchuck district have been ordered under arms.

## Russia.

AUG. 19.—Telegrams state that the Russians have occupied Chingun-pass, capturing 4 Krupp guns.

AUG. 21.—Russia demands, says a Shanghai telegram, that Chinese aggressions on the Siberian frontier shall be an object of special negotiation with China. (Better not allow it. The only safe course is to make a pool of all the grievances and allow no by-settlements.)

AUG. 23.—The Russian losses in the capture of Peking were one officer and 21 soldiers killed, and a general and 108 soldiers wounded. —At Morgen, in the province of He-lung-kiang, the Russians have captured 10 cannon and 700 carbines.

AUG. 24.—The Chinese governor of Manchuria has promised to assist the Russians in pacifying the San-sing district.

The total losses of the British in the South African war up to July 24, were 34,350, exclusive of the sick and wounded in South African hospitals and liberated prisoners.

The inventor of the safety bicycle, George Shergold, is to day 76 years old and is as poor as he was before his invention. He was a Gloucester shoemaker, and his invention appeared in 1876. Millions have been made out of the machine, but not a single manufacturer remembers the man to whom they owe their wealth. A royalty of a sixpence a machine would enable the poor old shoemaker to end his days in comfort.

## CRICKET AT ICARAHY.

## BRITISH BANK 25. LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK.

Played at Icarahy on Sunday 19th August and resulted in a win for the British Bank by 42 runs. The British went in first and made 116, the principal scoring being done by McNair, 28. Morrissey 25, Jeans 18 and Robinson 15 not out, while the River Plate were all out for 74, out of which Allen made 35 and Nobrega, 12, none of the others reaching double figures.

## BRITISH BANK.

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| F. S. Reill, c. Statham, b. Allen.....  | 10  |
| R. McNair, l. b. w., b. Conolly.....    | 28  |
| F. Morrissey, b. Francis.....           | 25  |
| E. A. Roberts, b. do.....               | 4   |
| A. C. Wilson, c. Allen, b. Conolly..... | 0   |
| D. Andrews, b. Francis.....             | 4   |
| H. Jeans, c. and b. C. Hargreaves.....  | 18  |
| C. Robinson, not out.....               | 15  |
| C. H. H. C. Hargreaves.....             | 0   |
| C. W. Gillfillan, not out.....          | 0   |
| Extras.....                             | 12  |
| Total.....                              | 116 |

## L. AND R. P. BANK.

|  |    |
|--|----|
| E. A. Toolaf, c. McNair, b. Morrissey..... | 0  |
| L. P. A. Nobrega, c. Wilson, b. do.....    | 12 |
| A. R. Ridgway, c. and b. do.....           | 3  |
| C. A. Conolly, b. Roberts.....             | 3  |
| C. H. Lomas, c. Jeans, b. Roberts.....     | 5  |
| C. H. T. Allen, c. Robinson, b. do.....    | 35 |
| C. Hargreaves, c. Jeans, b. do.....        | 6  |
| S. Francis, b. Morrissey.....              | 0  |
| H. Hargreaves, b. do.....                  | 3  |
| C. H. Smallpiece, b. Morrissey.....        | 0  |
| E. H. Statham, not out.....                | 0  |
| Extras.....                                | 7  |
| Total.....                                 | 74 |

## COFFEE NOTES

—A contributor to the *Diario Popular* of Sao Paulo very pertinently asks how the government can negotiate with foreign governments for a reduction in their import duties on coffee when Brazil imposes such heavy export duties on that product. If the import duties check the sale of coffee then export duties must have the same effect. Last year the state of Sao Paulo received 29,050,732\$688 from export taxes, which was almost exclusively derived from coffee. During the last eight years Sao Paulo has received the enormous sum of 226,350,615\$555 from these burdensome taxes, mostly from coffee, most of which has been paid by the planters themselves because overproduction has prevented their adding the tax to the selling price. And yet their present troubles are attributed to the prices of coffee! It would appear that the most urgent proposition just now is that of securing a reform in taxation.

The importation of coffee at Pacific coast ports for the twelve year ending June 30, 1900, were 142,591 bags, of which 157,093 bags were from Central America. The sales were 89,800 bags, against 9,359 bags for the previous year. Stocks in first hands, 57,887 bags, against 59,573 bags for same date in 1899.—*American Grocer.*

## PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

*Talisman contra o Diabolo*; translated from the French of Dr. Jules Gayot and published by A. Lavigne & Filho & Co., 1900.

*Relatorio de Dr. João Baptista de Mello Peixoto* secretary of finance of the state of Sao Paulo, for the year 1899. We shall take much pleasure in reproducing the statistical returns given as circumstances will permit.

*Café, Synopsis 1849-1900*; compiled by L. P. Nunes, Broker. An exceptionally complete and valuable statement of coffee returns for the years 1891 to 1900, giving crop receipts, exports with destination, stocks month by month, monthly receipts and a table of comparisons between the average price of coffee and exchange, which shows that they are not vogue-mates as alleged. We shall take much pleasure in reproducing some of these tables as our space permits.

*Historia Topographica e Helica da Nora Colonia do Sacramento do Rio da Prata*; from the original of Simão Pereira de Sá, edited by the Lyceio Litterario Portuguez do Rio de Janeiro, and printed at the Typographia Leuzinger, 1900. One of the commemorative publications in honor of the fourth centenary of the discovery of Brazil. A work of great historical interest and an invaluable contribution to the early history of Brazil and the River Plate, and the struggle between Portuguese and Spaniards for the possession of the territory now forming the republic of Uruguay. The book is beautifully printed and is a credit to the printers.

Six hundred Boer women and children were expelled from Pretoria in July—the middle of the winter season—and were sent into the Boer lines. Mrs. Kruger was one of the number. This is an act with which history will not deal kindly and leniently.

# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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of publication, at the English Book Store, No. 38 Rua

do Ouvidor, and at the Casa Americana in São Paulo

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa 288.

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 28th, 1900.

QUESTIONS have been raised as to the character and motives of our comment last week on the report of Minister Bryan as to the possibility of obtaining a contract for supplying the Central railway with American coal, our readers will permit us to say that the said comment warrants none of the interpretations which have been attached to it. We did not, as alleged, reflect on the honesty and fairness of the present minister of railways and the director of the Central railway; we did not charge nor even imply that corrupt means had been employed in the arrangement of these contracts; we did not seek to discredit any assurance which the American minister may have received; and we were not actuated by any desire to injure or prejudice American interests. Our comment was a statement of fact for the information of our readers, coupled with an opinion that "there is very little chance that it (the contract) will be given to Americans." That opinion is based on the following facts. Two years ago a cargo of American coal was sent here, and tenders were presented for the contract. The tests were said to have been satisfactory in every respect; in fact, we were informed that the then director of the railway (Dr. F. P. Passos) discredited them because they were so much more satisfactory than he expected. The bids were likewise much under those for Cardiff coal. And yet the American tenders were thrown out and the contract was given to Cardiff coal. Last year the tenders were limited to Cardiff coal, though American coal was still lower in price. The present minister of railways was then director of the Central railway, and the present director was then chief of locomotion. Their action at that time was undoubtedly based on Director Passos' report on the tenders of 1898, and unless they have found some reason for changing the opinions they then held, there is little expectation that they will admit American coal to a competition this year from which they excluded it last year. Our comment was based on this perfectly reasonable deduction, and it is highly unjust to ourselves to suppose that any baser reasons were concealed in it. Unfortunately there seems to be a disposition in some quarters to attribute sinister and ill-tempered motives to every remark appearing in these columns—a disposition which can not fail to do us harm and to indirectly injure those commercial interests which we are all seeking to promote. We are as deeply interested in the development of American commerce as any of our critics possibly can be, and we have done more toward that object than nine-tenths of them have ever been able to do. We are not in favor of many of the methods employed to develop that commerce, it is true, but we have been opposing such methods for the last twenty years and

we have given our reasons for so doing again and again. We are not in favor of turning an American minister into a commercial drummer, nor the American legation and consulate into a sample-room. If the trade is worth having, it is worth seeking in a direct and regular manner. A few good business houses in this country would do more to develop American trade than all the indirect methods that can be employed through the medium of diplomatic and consular representatives—no matter how willing and active they may be. Were American coal owners to open an office and coal deposit here, and especially at the present moment when Cardiff coal is so high, they would very soon settle the question of supplying American coal to this market. There are hundreds of small industries that would use it, and that would very soon influence the larger contracts. It simply wants ordinary business enterprise and a little patience.

BRAZILIAN journalism suffered an irreparable loss on the 21st inst. in the death of Dr. Ferreira de Araújo, for many years editor-in-chief of the *Gazeta de Notícias*. He was a man of genial personality, keen intuition and strong convictions. He wielded a trenchant pen, but a vivid sense of humor and an inexhaustible kindness of heart so influenced his work that he rarely, not even those whom he censured most severely. During the twenty years we have known him and his journalistic work, we have rarely found occasion to differ with his candidly expressed opinions, and never to doubt his honesty and sincerity. He was a friend on whose discretion and judgment we implicitly relied, and on more than one occasion his timely intervention and generous defence protected us against what seemed to be a threatened danger. He was a journalist who was tolerant and broadminded, but he hated cant and hypocrisy, and he had no faith in the tortuous methods so often adopted by politicians to conceal their intentions. His editorial work was a decided influence for good, and the country owes a debt of lasting gratitude to his memory for what he accomplished.

THE *Faz* of the 26th says that the government will soon present a project of law to congress for the regulation of operations by foreign banks in this country. To this end the minister of finance will recommend that banks operating in exchange can not accept business in deposits and discounts. Besides this exchange banks must limit their transactions to amounts proportional to their deposits and to their capital. We do not know that the said banks have failed to meet their engagements in this respect, nor that they have given cause for any fears as to their solvency and good faith but should any such restrictions be imposed upon them they will have only themselves to blame. They have done very little of what we are accustomed to call "legitimate banking business," and they have been of comparatively little assistance to commerce. On the contrary, they have operated largely in exchange, and have depended principally on such speculations for their profits. As while everyone has been condemning the speculations which have caused so much harm to the same business to a degree which has prevented any return of exchange quotations to a sufficiently stable rate to permit commercial transactions without the risk of large losses. We are not at all in favor of official supervision, for it will only serve to increase our difficulties, but, as we have said, should it come the banks will have only themselves to blame.

## LEGISLATIVE NOTES

AUG. 3.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Germano Hasslocher, in a speech on the general revenue bill, censured the subservience of congress and the inconsistency of the government. For instance, he said, the government claims to be in favor of free trade, but it has done absolutely nothing to cause to be modified the protectionist legislation now in force.

AUG. 4.—*Senate*.—Senator Feliciano Penna in a speech on the army bill said that the greatest obstacle to those who desire to improve the situation is the general subservience now prevailing in political circles. If a congressman has the courage to say what he thinks, he is ostracised and his political career is ended. Elections are a farce. The governors of states take pains to make the ostensible returns agreeable to the President of the republic. The latter openly intervenes in the counting of the votes, and when he fails to accomplish his objects by means of blandishment, he does not hesitate to resort to threats. No public functionary is responsible for abuses that he may commit, for he is shielded by the example and the impunity of the highest functionary in the country. Senator Gomes de Castro in a speech on the same subject said that, if the present government succeeds in restoring the credit which the country once enjoyed, no one will congratulate it more heartily than he. Senator Antonio Azeredo confirmed what Senator Feliciano Penna had said in regard to the prevailing subservience.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The Bahia state assembly closed its sessions on the 25th inst.

—The public works bureau at Manaus has been reorganized, and large economies have resulted. These economies will aggregate, it is said, 151,920\$ a year.

—It would seem from a Manaus telegram of the 24th inst. that the pay of public officials and employes has fallen into arrears. Considering the revenue of the state, this looks bad.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 24th says the Quararim river, on the Rio Grande frontier, has overflowed its banks, causing considerable damage at Santo Eugenio and São João Baptista.

—Public order at Antimary, a Amazonas, has been disturbed somewhat, or to the extent of giving a *superintendente* a beating. What for, the telegram does not say, but it may be assumed that he deserved it.

—The secretary of finance of the São Paulo state government has elaborated a project for a reorganization of the finance department by which an economy of 38,200\$ a year can be realized. Let us hope that the scheme will be accepted and that even greater economies will be effected.

—On the 25th the employes of the S. Paulo railway, stevedores and cartmen at Santos went out on a strike, obliging the railway to close its goods deposit. A large police force was sent down from São Paulo the same day. The strike was still on yesterday, but the strikers were quiet.

—A Manaus telegram of the 20th inst. says a telegram has been received from Manoel de Brito stating that he had sold his concessions for exploring the soil and subsoil of the Amazonian rivers for 25 millions sterling. The state assembly has recently annulled the concession—and very properly so. Such a concession implies the sale of all unsettled territory in that state.

—A few days since a *guarda* on the Central railway, near São Paulo, found a counterfeit 500 reis note which two suspicious-looking individuals had accidentally dropped on the floor. Thinking themselves detected they ran to the platform (the doors are not locked on the Central) and jumped off the train, leaving some parcels of the same counterfeits containing about four contos of the stuff. São Paulo seems to be flooded with counterfeits of various descriptions.

—A barbarous murder was committed in Curitiba, Paraná, on the night of the 19th inst., a young man named Abel Hauvultano d'Oliveira, journalist and merchant, killing a merchant named João Bleggi, after having paid him the sum of 7,000\$. The crime was committed in Abel's own house, to which Bleggi had been invited to come for the money. Afterwards Abel conveyed the body to a lonely street in a distant part of the town. He was arrested the following day, and though he emphatically denies the crime, his servant confesses that he helped to remove the body.

—Our São Paulo exchanges of the 20th inst. note the death, on his plantation at Santa Barbara, of Mr. Leroy King, Bookwalter, founder of the *Typographia King* of São Paulo. The deceased belonged to the Bookwalter family of Ohio, U. S. A., and came to Brazil some twenty-odd years ago. He was a printer by trade, though he came here with a circus company, and for some years he followed his trade in Rio de Janeiro. He afterwards removed to São Paulo, where he married the daughter of one of the American settlers of Santa Barbara. He was highly successful in the management of his São Paulo printing office, and eventually bought a plantation at Santa Barbara, to which he retired some years ago.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—During the year 1899 the Sorocabana railway used 16,530½ tons of coal.

—An extension of three years has been granted for the conclusion of the Sorocabana railway's line to Santos.

—The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending 18th August were as follows, compared with the corresponding week of last year:

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| Receipts in currency                    | 298,727\$ |
| idem last year                          | 439,573\$ |
| Decrease for week                       | 140,846\$ |
| Equivalent in gold, this year (10 s/16) | £ 12,836  |
| idem last year (8 s/16)                 | £ 14,732  |
| Decrease in sterling                    | £ 1,896   |
| Total since January 1                   | £ 322,273 |
| idem last year                          | £ 325,727 |
| Decrease since Jan 1                    | £ 3,454   |

## SHIPPING NOTES

—The American gunboat «Wilmingtong» has finished repairing at Buenos Aires and has returned to Montevideo.

—During the month of July 92 vessels of all descriptions entered the port of Amazonas, 9 cleared. The passenger arrivals numbered 2,969, and the departures 3,025.

—Direct steamship navigation between Hamburg and Manaus, the capital of Amazonas, has been inaugurated this month by the steamer «Canada», which arrived at the latter port on the 18th or 19th inst.

—The quarantine against Paraguay at Buenos Aires was not actually raised until the 23rd, though announced some days earlier. The sanitary authorities have no thought of the losses occasioned to commerce through their arbitrary conduct.

—The passengers who arrived in Rio on the 27th inst. by the Lamport & Holt steamer «Havelins» from New York, Pernambuco, and Bahia, were the following: Mrs. R. B. See, Miss G. P. de Alvim, Mrs. H. L. Cooper, Miss Agnes and Master H. L. Cooper, Miss Alice Peters, Drs. L. P. de Moraes and M. Momiz, Messrs. Alex. Hardie, Brito Meirelles, B. Chernout, N. B. Douglas, H. B. Herr and 8 third-class.

—Messrs. Lamport & Holt have now another new steamer besides the «Calderson», which recently visited this port. The latest addition to their fleet is called the «Rossettia» and was launched July 30 at the shipbuilding yard of Messrs. D. & W. Henderson & Co., of Partick. She is 405 feet in length by 52 ft. beam and 31 ft. depth, and displaces 6,500 tons. The ship has a cellular double bottom, houses on the upper deck amid-ship, for officers and engineers, telescopic masts for the Muncheaster canal traffic, and is provided with seven powerful steam winches and derricks for handling freight. The new ship is designed for the South American trade.

—On Tuesday last the Royal Mail str., «Danube» arrived off the entrance to this port soon after midday, but did not enter because of orders to await outside the arrival of the «Thames» from the south. To please the Argentine sanitary authorities, these steamers are to meet and transfer the Argentine doctor from one to the other outside the bay so that his precious highness may not be exposed to the risks of contagion inside our port. But the «Thames» had been stuck in the mud between Buenos Aires and Montevideo, which is a very pleasing and healthful occurrence, and did not appear, and the «Danube» finally came into port on Wednesday evening, after a fruitless delay of about a day and a half, not to mention the delays from Bahia down. We can not understand why these companies submit to these absurd requirements. They ought to chuck the Argentine doctors overboard and refuse to submit to any of these insane restrictions.

## LOCAL NOTES

—A Glasgow telegram of the 27th says that three cases of bubonic pest have appeared there. We venture to say that the trade of Glasgow will not be suspended on that account.

—The *Faz* is complaining of the irregular delivery of that journal by the postoffice. If the *Faz* can induce the postal officials to do their work promptly and with more care, it will deserve the warmest praise.

—By order of the metropolitan of this archdiocese a new parish has been established in the city of Rio de Janeiro. The parish church is at Villa Isabel and the name of the new parish is Nossa Senhora de Lourdes de Villa Isabel.

—As the discovery of anarchist plots is the mania of the hour, and as Argentina has been heard from, we are awaiting the development of something in that line here in Brazil. Surely we are not to let Argentina take the lead of us in such matters!

—Very little attention is given now-a-days to the bubonic scare, although the sanitary doctors manage to keep the number of cases in the Paula Candido hospital somewhere in the nineties most of the time. The papers have lost all interest and are devoting less space, and even the employes of the pest are beginning to look tired of their job.

—Were *The Rio News* to say what Senators Feliciano Penna and Antonio Azeredo have recently said in the senate, there would be no bounds to the condemnation poured upon us. And yet we have never ventured to make charges one half so severe, nor to condemn those in power with more than a fraction of the harshness that these two gentlemen have employed.

—Now that the congress of hygiene at Paris has endorsed the doctrine, which many of us have been for a long time trying to make. South American governments understand, that quarantines utterly fail to accomplish the objects for which they are intended, perhaps these governments will hereafter refrain from harassing business men and travellers on the pretext of preventing the spread of epidemics.

—If the President and his cabinet, or any other class of high officials or public men, enjoying large salaries and generous incomes, are able to live comfortably and without any petty annoyances from *guardas*, tax-collectors and other officials, does this mean that those annoyances do not exist? There are some who are absolutely free from taxes and petty impositions, who think that we are mistaken in condemning such things. They say that they have had no cause to complain (which is quite true) and have no complaints from others in regard to them (which is quite possible). Nevertheless these abuses and impositions exist and are causing universal complaint.

Nearly every day the *Journal do Commercio* publishes long telegrams from Buenos Aires in regard to the intended trip of President Campos Sales. In this persistently hammering on this subject the *Journal* is apparently actuated by the hope of being able to arouse some interest in it. We trust that it may succeed—to the extent of exciting a little sympathy for the taxpayers at whose expense this useless and costly trip is to be made.

The murderer, Deputy Irineu Machado, having petitioned for an immediate trial—perhaps with the purpose of returning to the chamber of deputies to assist in making laws for our government—the 2nd public prosecutor, Dr. Moraes Sarmento, on the 20th inst., reported against granting the petition, on the ground that the law requires him to wait his turn in regular order. He has renounced his parliamentary privileges and can not therefore require exceptional treatment. In discussing the question the public prosecutor says that Machado was indicted and imprisoned on the 16th inst. He has been in prison therefore only four days, while there are accused persons on trial at the present jury session who were indicted and imprisoned in January, 1899. It is a curious revelation of the state of affairs in the courts when persons are kept in prison about twenty months before being tried!

A controversy has arisen between the *Journal do Commercio* and the director general of public health in regard to the sanitary commissioners which are sent by the Argentine government to Brazilian ports for the purpose of ascertaining whether the proper hygienic precautions are taken in these ports on board vessels leaving for those of Argentina. The *Journal* considers this investigation offensive to Brazil and thinks that it should, not be tolerated by the director-general; but the latter answers that it is no business of his, since he is not required in any way to take cognizance of the action of the Argentine sanitary commissioners, which does not interfere in the least with the performance of his official duties and of those of his subordinates. And it may be further said that he cares little for the unfortunate individuals and companies caught between the two organizations and subjected to irritating delays and burdensome expenses.

There is a bill before congress for adding another battalion to the police brigade. Although the minister of justice is said to favor this measure, it seems to us that the bill should be rejected, since, if it passes, it will cause an unnecessary and unjustifiable increase in the expenditure of public money. The cost of the proposed battalion is variously estimated at from 715,000 to 900,000 \$ officers and 2,202 enlisted men, and this number seems to be amply sufficient, especially as in some districts the greater part of the police service is performed by private watchmen. Some 30 years ago, when there were only about 600 policemen and no private watchmen, the service was performed better than it is now. It is true that the city has grown since that time, but not to such an extent as to require so large an increase in the police force. What seems to be necessary is to give the force a more efficient organization and direction and to restrict its action to the legitimate object of repressing crime.

Burdensome taxation and other restrictions on business are detrimental to existing trade and constitute a formidable obstacle to the extension and enlargement of commercial relations. To remove this obstacle by combating its causes is meritorious work which a diplomat who has at heart his country's commercial interests will sedulously endeavor to stimulate. In this work, however, unaided diplomacy is almost powerless, inasmuch as the character of a diplomat prevents him from criticizing freely harmful trade restrictions. Criticism in order to be effective must sometimes be severe and, should a diplomat attempt to resort to it, he might perhaps be accused of impertinent interference in the domestic affairs of the country to whose government he is accredited. Fortunately in this respect, he is in many others, diplomacy can be advantageously supplemented by the press, which not being hampered by official channels, can freely exercise the liberty guaranteed by law to discuss this and other subjects. An able and patriotic diplomat will not willingly deprive himself of the assistance of so useful an auxiliary.

I have been wondering remarked Mr. Smalwet as he dropped in upon us yesterday, how long it would be before your esteemed contemporary would be tired of maintaining the peace. I felt sure he could not keep it up indefinitely, for I have a suspicion that he is using the *News* to keep down his avowed dupe. And here he is after you on a subject that he, of all men, should say nothing about! If I were having my paper printed on glazed paper at the national printing office which pays no import duty, I think I would have a delicacy enough and sense enough not to cavil at those who complain because they are compelled to pay excessive duties. What do you think? But your esteemed does not seem to appreciate these little points. He has used so much of Bernardino's embrocation, now manufactured by my old homeopathic friend Joaquim after a purely allopathic formula, that his skin no longer conveys sensations of that kind. Some of these days, if I am not sadly deceived, he will be assailing Senator Azeredo for sitting in the *Casella de Noticias* that the government has been extensively subsidizing the press, abroad and at home! And there was a shocked look on Smalwet's face which compelled us to believe that he really expected such a ridiculous blunder.

There being complaints that Lientenants Vinhaes, Reis Junior and Costa Mendes were not allowed to communicate with their families, friends and lawyers, the government has answered that any one may obtain permission to see the prisoners by applying to the department of marine. But the lawyers assert that such permission subject to conditions and restrictions does not enable them to conduct practically the defence of the accused and is practically equivalent to a prohibition of communication between the prisoners and their lawyers.

Would to heaven we could add that of *Newsweek* also! Thus Minister Murtinho's *Revista*, in commenting on our denunciation of the abusive change in paper classification, in which we stated that book publishing will become an impossibility. We reproduce the comment, for it is unquestionably sincere. The editor of a journal published at the national printing office and by the special favor of the government, and which even then can not hold its own against *The Rio News*, may be pardoned for the fervent wish that the said paper might be silenced. It is not generous, but it is characteristic, and the public will smile over the simplicity of the man who gives public utterance to the wish. But, Joseph, perhaps you had better pray a little louder and a little more fervently and then perhaps your lord and patron will hear! The whole ring wants it, likewise! Best your empty head on the floor and tell him it must be done, or the money wasted on him will never come back. Don't let him rest, but denigrate your nonsense in keeping up the delusion that the editor of *The Rio News* is a very dangerous fellow and must be suppressed! It's a pretty campaign isn't it? The government (a great country with a mercenary press and a crowd of mercenary followers—all trying to smash up one small journal! The wonder is that they have not succeeded long ere this. But—*magna est veritas, et prevalebit*.

#### AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

The second performance of the levahy amateurs at the International Club, Niteroi, took place last Saturday evening. The club-rooms were well filled and everything passed off smoothly and to the great satisfaction of everyone present. The programme was:

##### A HAPPY PAIR.

Mr. Honeyton..... Mr. E. A. Tootal  
Mrs. Honeyton..... Miss Corina Whyte

##### TO OBLIGE BENSON.

Trotter Southdown (an amateur farmer)..... Mr. R. Ross Napier  
Lucy Southdown (his wife) Miss Whyte  
Mr. Benson (a lawyer)..... Mr. H. A. H. Roberts  
Carry Benson (his wife)..... Miss Sminders  
Mr. Meredith (Benson's pupil)..... Mr. J. H. Statbam

##### OUR BITTEREST FOE.

Gen. von Rosenberg (a Prussian officer)..... Mr. A. C. Wilson  
Henri de la Fère (a French officer)..... Mr. W. C. Thompson  
Blanche d'Ervan (his cousin)..... Mrs. Thompson

As before the scenery was painted by Mr. W. C. Thompson. We can not commend the effort to maintain these performances too highly, and we trust they may be kept up. Some of the performers act exceedingly well, but we do not care to discriminate.

The next performance is announced for September 15th and will be given in aid of the Strangers' Hospital, which is sure to draw a crowded house.

#### BUSINESS NOTES.

The federal custom-house at Manaus is said to be in ruins.

On going in to bat a second time the British Bank scored 76 for the loss of one wicket. Evill was 26 not out, Morrissey c. Nobrega b. Ridgway o. R. McNair 41 not out.

The minister of war has now received three private offers for the purchase of old iron and unserviceable metals, which he considers more favorable than the various tenders made heretofore.

A determined attack has lately been made on the defective and prejudicial analyses of Portuguese wines at the official laboratory, and with a fair chance of success. The said laboratory is a serious obstacle to trade and should be abolished.

The Amazonas state treasury has called upon Marins Levy, representative of Floriano do Brito, to redeem the sales of the Banco do Estado do Amazonas which had been received by the *receptorio* of that state. What right had a public office to receive sales of a non-existent bank?

There seems to be a fair chance for a change in the tariff on printed matter, which will give the printing offices in this country a chance to live. Under existing laws, it is much cheaper to have books printed in Europe than in Brazil, owing to the taxes imposed on paper, etc., and the costs of running such offices here.

We hear that four important national match factories are uniting to form one company, which will unquestionably be an advantage in some respects.

A Manaus telegram of the 23rd says that the governor of Amazonas has ordered photographs to be taken of the merchandise of every deterioration which has been landed and left exposed to the weather on the quays, piers and beaches of that city. If our Amazonian friends expect the minister to pay for the photos, they are doomed to bitter disappointment.

When exchange goes up or down a half penny at a jump just to suit the interests of two rival banks which are struggling to inflict loss upon each other, the general public has every right to complain bitterly. It is not a legitimate function of a bank to speculate in exchange, and yet that is apparently the principal business done by some of them at the present moment.

At a meeting of 173 creditors of Cresta & Co., representing nearly 1,600,000 of indebtedness, in S. Paulo, on the 21st inst., it was resolved to accept a proposal of the insolvent to pay 20% of what it owes. It is stated, however, that Dr. Antonio de Siqueira and Angelo Florita & Co. have protested and applied for an injunction against the execution of the agreement.

There may be some bigger thieves than the municipal officials of this capital, but they are scarce. They are like highwaymen and no one can escape them. Business has become practically a burden under their exactions, and under the incessant espionage of treasury spies and agents. And the Brazilians themselves are among those who complain loudest of the exactions and blackmail levied upon them.

Having failed to raise cash by means of a loan, the municipal government of this city is now trying to find cash to tide over some of its pressing difficulties by means of fines. And in this recourse, fines are levied arbitrarily and for the most trifling causes, and often most unjustly. Failure to comply with new and unwholesome regulations is a fruitful source which is producing a rich harvest. But when this source is exhausted, then what?

The minister of finance has determined that the sale of articles at auction requires a double stamping—a proportional stamp on the document which the auctioneer gives to the owner of the objects sold, and a 300 reis stamp on each account delivered to purchasers. This looks like a gross imposition. Auction sales are forced sales and generally bring very low prices, and yet they are required to pay an excessive amount of stamp taxes.

It is said that the minister of finance proposes to impose a fine of two to five contos on an important commercial house of this city for attaching a revenue stamp already used on a document. Of course he will specify the fine a little more definitely than the above, which is according to the report published by the *News*. One of the chief occupations of the government now-a-days is that of running down offences against the stamp tax and the imposition of excessive fines.

It will be a surprise to many to learn that the government entertains even the slightest preference for free trade. There is not the slightest trace of free trade in the country—not even between the states. When one is compelled to pay taxes on the products of one state transported into another, and when state duties are levied on foreign products to protect expensively managed national factories, we are compelled to believe that no one here knows what free trade means.

Last year was certainly not conducive to the prosperity of the Companhia Fabril Nacional de Conservas Alimentares. The gross profits of this company amounted to only 48,179\$123 and were reduced by expenses to a net profit of only 9,052\$222, which is very small for a company with a capital of 220,000\$. On the 17th of July the company commenced paying consumption taxes on its manufactures and from that date to the end of the year its expenses on this account amounted, says the president, to a sum which, had it been retained by the company, would have constituted an income at the rate of 10% per annum on the capital. No dividend was declared and the net profit was brought forward to the present year.

The towns of Livramento and Quarary in the state of Rio Grande do Sul seem to be losing their trade. In these towns, according to the *Mercantil* of Pelotas, the sales of houses that formerly did a large business now average only from 50 to 100 a day, or even less, while in the neighboring Uruguaian towns of Rivera and San Eugenio houses that used to be much less important sell every day goods amounting to from 1,000 to 2,000\$. This state of affairs is attributed to the harsh official measures adopted on the pretext of putting a stop to smuggling, whose effects seem to be to drive trade from the Brazilian towns to those of Uruguay. Government may think that citizens can be treated like unruly children, but they generally find, when too late, that the children have broken away and are beyond their control.

The directors of the Bahia commercial association propose to protest against the increase in the "industrias e profissões" tax in respect to commercial transactions. The tax was 1/2 per cent., but in this year's budget it is doubled. We wonder what the national, state and municipal governments will do when commerce is taxed out of existence.

In the report of the minister of foreign affairs it is stated that on the 10th of last April the United States minister laid before the Brazilian government a dispatch from the state department comprising the burdens imposed in Brazil on imports from the United States with those imposed in the United States on imports from Brazil. The dispatch suggested that the Brazilian government should instruct its minister at Washington to proceed with negotiations for a reciprocity agreement. Subsequently, adds the minister, the United States legation at Rio de Janeiro made a proposal, which was subjected to the examination of the department of finance. There is a sincere desire on both sides, the minister asserts, to arrive at a satisfactory agreement. In that case we see no reason for further delays, and we hope soon to congratulate both parties on the settlement of this long-pending negotiation.

The Companhia Eugenio Central de Quissaman, among whose shareholders are some of the most reputable sugar planters of the state of Rio de Janeiro, has for twenty-five times paid interest on its debentures with unfailing punctuality. It had provided money for paying interest now due on those debentures, but this money has been swallowed up in the misfortunes of the Companhia Central do Brazil and Companhia do Comercio Nacional. The president of the Quissaman company has consequently been obliged to request debenture-holders to wait till next month for their interest. When a company like that of Quissaman is not able to find money at any moment for meeting its current obligations, the financial situation must be very bad indeed. And yet business men are asked to endorse the policy of a government which is responsible for this situation and which by extorting from taxpayers money pressingly required for business purposes is straining the country with wrecks.

Of another fibrous plant some experience was recently gained by the British consulate at Rio de Janeiro. The plant was introduced to the consulate as "Agave Americana," but on being examined at Kew it was found to be really "Agave rigida," the sisal hemp plant. The exhibitor proposed to collect plants existing in different parts of the country and form a plantation to yield 80 tons of leaves per annum at the end of two years, provided that parties could be formed to contract for the purchase of this quantity at a price representing, at the exchange of 8d. per milreis, 40 to 450 per ton! The valuation in London of the specimen submitted was £16 to £20 per ton. In this case it is evident that the exhibitor was uninformed as to both nature and value of the article he was dealing with; but at the same time the price demanded suggests that agricultural work in Brazil, in connection with productions not comprised in the usual routine, must be a very costly affair. Our consul has received many inquiries respecting rami, but cannot learn that the plant usually so designated—"Boehmeria nivea"—grows in Brazil at all. The "gompocarpus frutescens," which has a fibre similar to that of rami, occurs, but exhaustive tests made in Great Britain have proven the staple of this fibre to be too short for textile purposes.—*Textile Mercury*, July 28.

If you intend going into business, says Smith, first provide yourself with an abundance of surplus capital for the purposes of paying taxes and fines. Then hire half a dozen robust and intelligent citizens to wade through the many volumes of tax regulations (otherwise known as the gospel according to S. Joaquim) and inform you what is lawful and what is unlawful. You will probably have to repeat this operation several times, for many of your men must be expected to die from the effects of this unwholesome work and others will become mental and physical wrecks. So you will have to pension their families and hire others. After having ascertained what is lawful and what is unlawful take precious good pains to refrain from doing either. But whether you do anything whatever or absolutely refrain from doing it, don't be so foolish as to nourish the absurd hope of escaping fines. On the contrary, wisely prepare for this contingency by hiring another half dozen of the most active and able-bodied citizens you can find. You will be able to keep them all busy in paying your fines and taxes, and, if any of them happen to think that they are stepping into sinners, it won't be long before they are thoroughly undeceived. I have just learned that a merchant on Rua da Valle has been fined 5,000\$ for spontaneously selling revenue stamps and giving wholesome advice to a consumption tax superior. He thought, no doubt, that he was doing a favor to all concerned; but he was doing a trick worth two of that, and, if a fish wishes to slip through the meshes of Murtinho's net, he must rise early in the morning, and don't you forget it!







August 28th, 1900.]

## Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, August 26th, 1900.

| NAME                    | TONNAGE | ARRIVED | FROM       | CONSIGNEES     |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|------------|----------------|
| <b>America</b>          |         |         |            |                |
| bk. Doris.....          | 876     | Aug. 4  | Baltimore  | J. L. Bisset.  |
| bk. A. W. Spies.....    | 1,118   | 8       | New York   | Brasmat Co.    |
| sp. Paul Revere.....    | 1,641   | 16      | New York   | To order.      |
| <b>British</b>          |         |         |            |                |
| sp. Karoo.....          | 1,938   | June 8  | Cardiff    | W. Sons Co.    |
| sp. Valyrie.....        | 999     | July 14 | Portland   | To order       |
| sp. H. Queen.....       | 1,118   | 14      | Cardiff    | Brax Coal Co.  |
| sp. Metropolis.....     | 1,938   | 20      | Cardiff    | To order       |
| sp. Larnmore.....       | 1,798   | 20      | Cardiff    | Brax Coal Co.  |
| sp. Principality.....   | 1,938   | 20      | Cardiff    | do             |
| sp. S. Minstrel.....    | 1,511   | 6       | Leith      | Gaz Co.        |
| sp. Latimer.....        | 1,641   | 9       | Cardiff    | Brax Coal Co.  |
| sp. Glenside.....       | 1,641   | 9       | Cardiff    | In transit     |
| sp. Scott Hills.....    | 1,938   | 15      | Cardiff    | Brax Coal Co.  |
| <b>German</b>           |         |         |            |                |
| sp. V. da Gama.....     | 1,475   | Aug. 9  | Antwerp    | D. J. Silva    |
| sp. Angelo.....         | 1,079   | 9       | Antwerp    | L. Campos      |
| bk. Dorade.....         | 1,179   | 10      | Sunderland | R. Kolt. Co.   |
| bk. Hanna Heve.....     | 1,324   | 25      | Rangoon    | To order       |
| <b>Italian</b>          |         |         |            |                |
| bk. M. dell'Orto.....   | 886     | Aug. 15 | Marseilles | D. J. Silva    |
| bk. V. d. Claridia..... | 843     | 25      | Marseilles | To order       |
| <b>Portuguese</b>       |         |         |            |                |
| bk. Albatroz.....       | 772     | July 25 | Oporto     | Macedo Jr. Co. |

## STOCKS AND SHARES

## Sales of Stocks and Shares.

|  |          |  |
|--|----------|--|
| AUGUST 20.                                   |          |  |
| 100 Apolices, \$4.....                       | \$60,000 |  |
| 1 do (600\$) at rate of.....                 | 805      |  |
| 1 do (600\$) do.....                         | 830      |  |
| 2 do (500\$) do.....                         | 830      |  |
| 3 do 1895.....                               | 835      |  |
| 50 do.....                                   | 830      |  |
| 10 do (reg.).....                            | 830      |  |
| 1 do 1897.....                               | 830      |  |
| 20 Emprestimo Municipal.....                 | 152      |  |
| 30 do do.....                                | 152      |  |
| 40 Apolices Est. de Minas.....               | 870      |  |
| <b>Banks.</b>                                |          |  |
| 20 Commercial.....                           | 205,000  |  |
| 20 Republica.....                            | 175,500  |  |
| 31 do.....                                   | 170      |  |
| <b>Cotton mills.</b>                         |          |  |
| 100 Allianca.....                            | 180,000  |  |
| <b>Insurance.</b>                            |          |  |
| 50 Indemnizadora.....                        | 20,000   |  |
| <b>Railways.</b>                             |          |  |
| 1 000 Uniao Sorocabana-Tuana.....            | 12,000   |  |
| <b>Tramways.</b>                             |          |  |
| 105 Jarulin Botanical.....                   | 131,000  |  |
| <b>Miscellaneous.</b>                        |          |  |
| 50 Melhoramentos no Brazil.....              | 18,000   |  |
| <b>Aug. 21.</b>                              |          |  |
| 36 Apolices, \$4.....                        | \$60,000 |  |
| 1 do (600\$) at rate of.....                 | 830      |  |
| 1 do (600\$) do.....                         | 830      |  |
| 1 do 5,400\$ at rate of.....                 | 830      |  |
| 23 do 1895.....                              | 830      |  |
| 14 do (reg.).....                            | 835      |  |
| 49 do.....                                   | 830      |  |
| 14 do 1897.....                              | 970      |  |
| 30 do (reg.).....                            | 900      |  |
| 40 del. Sorocabana-Tuana R. R.....           | 102      |  |
| 150 " F. C. Jarulin Botanical.....           | 172      |  |
| 50 " Jornal do Commercio.....                | 172      |  |
| <b>Banks.</b>                                |          |  |
| 50 Commercial.....                           | 205,000  |  |
| 100 Hypothecario.....                        | 40       |  |
| 6 Republica.....                             | 175      |  |
| 3 Rural e Hypothecario.....                  | 245      |  |
| <b>Insurance.</b>                            |          |  |
| 20 Previdente.....                           | 70,000   |  |
| <b>Tramways.</b>                             |          |  |
| 7 S. Christovao.....                         | 130,000  |  |
| 20 do.....                                   | 135      |  |
| <b>Miscellaneous.</b>                        |          |  |
| 900 Melhoramentos no Brazil.....             | 18,000   |  |
| 950 do do.....                               | 18,500   |  |
| <b>AUG. 22.</b>                              |          |  |
| 38 Apolices, \$4.....                        | \$60,000 |  |
| 31 do 1895.....                              | 830      |  |
| 16 do 1897.....                              | 975      |  |
| 30 do (reg.).....                            | 995      |  |
| <b>Banks.</b>                                |          |  |
| 50 Franco Brasileiro.....                    | 3,000    |  |
| 50 Republica.....                            | 176      |  |
| 20 Rural e Hypothecario (ind. s.).....       | 173      |  |
| <b>Cotton mills.</b>                         |          |  |
| 20 Brazil Industrial.....                    | 165,000  |  |
| <b>Miscellaneous.</b>                        |          |  |
| 100 Melhoramentos no Brazil.....             | 18,000   |  |
| 173 1/2 Melhoramentos no Maranhão (20%)..... | 3,250    |  |
| <b>AUG. 23.</b>                              |          |  |
| 1 Apolices, \$4.....                         | \$60,000 |  |
| 15 do.....                                   | 800      |  |
| 5 do (600\$) at rate of.....                 | 830      |  |
| 5 do (600\$) do.....                         | 830      |  |
| 4 do (600\$) do.....                         | 830      |  |
| 22 do 1895.....                              | 830      |  |
| 5 do 1897 (reg.).....                        | 1,000    |  |

## Banks.

|                             |       |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| 6 Credito Move.....         | 3,000 |
| 50 Favoura e Commercio..... | 111   |
| 25 Republica.....           | 175   |

## Cotton mills.

|                              |         |
|------------------------------|---------|
| 40 Progresso Industrial..... | 180,000 |
|------------------------------|---------|

## Railways.

|                                   |        |
|-----------------------------------|--------|
| 100 U. Sorocabana-Tuana R. R..... | 15,000 |
|-----------------------------------|--------|

## Miscellaneous.

|                                  |        |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| 135 Melhoramentos no Brazil..... | 18,000 |
| 250 do do.....                   | 17,750 |

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| Aug. 24.                                      |         |
| 1 Apolices, \$4.....                          | 860,000 |
| 17 do.....                                    | 860     |
| 3 do (600\$) at rate of.....                  | 835     |
| do 1,600\$ do.....                            | 832     |
| do 1,500\$ do.....                            | 835     |
| 21 do 1897 (reg.).....                        | 1,000   |
| 100 Emprestimo Municipal.....                 | 152     |
| 500 del. Sorocabana-Tuana R. R. (2nd s.)..... | 20,500  |
| 100 " Empressa Viação.....                    | 17      |

## Banks.

|                    |         |
|--------------------|---------|
| 50 Commercio.....  | 100,000 |
| 132 Conductor..... | 10      |
| 15 Nacional.....   | 140     |
| 100 Republica..... | 174     |

## Cotton mills.

|                               |         |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| 150 Progresso Industrial..... | 180,000 |
|-------------------------------|---------|

## Railways.

|                                   |        |
|-----------------------------------|--------|
| 200 Minas de S. Jeronymo.....     | 27,000 |
| 700 Oeste de Minas (27 1/2%)..... | 3      |
| 250 V. F. Sapucahy.....           | 18,500 |

## Miscellaneous.

|                                  |        |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| 150 Loteria Nacional.....        | 48,000 |
| 500 Melhoramentos no Brazil..... | 18,500 |
| 500 do do.....                   | 18,250 |
| 70 do do.....                    | 18     |
| 20 Torrens.....                  | 7      |

|                              |         |
|------------------------------|---------|
| Aug. 25.                     |         |
| 14 Apolices, \$4.....        | 870,000 |
| 31 do.....                   | 871     |
| 50 do.....                   | 860     |
| 1 do (reg.).....             | 860     |
| 50 do 1897.....              | 975     |
| 20 do (reg.).....            | 1,000   |
| 111 Apol. Estado do Rio..... | 410     |

## Banks.

|                             |         |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| 71 Republica.....           | 175,500 |
| 37 do.....                  | 172     |
| 24 do.....                  | 172,500 |
| 7 Rural e Hypothecario..... | 245     |

## Cotton mills.

|                       |         |
|-----------------------|---------|
| 15 Petropolitana..... | 135,000 |
|-----------------------|---------|

## Railways.

|                              |        |
|------------------------------|--------|
| 200 U. Sorocabana-Tuana..... | 14,500 |
| 200 do do.....               | 13,500 |

## Tramways.

|                       |         |
|-----------------------|---------|
| 66 S. Christovao..... | 132,000 |
|-----------------------|---------|

## Miscellaneous.

|                                 |        |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| 450 Melhoramento no Brazil..... | 18,000 |
| 200 do do.....                  | 17,750 |
| 300 do do.....                  | 17,500 |

## SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO.

|                                      |         |         |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Banco Comercio e Industria.....      | 390,000 | 100,000 |
| " Constructor e Agricola.....        | 100,000 |         |
| " Credito Real da Carteira H.....    |         | 100,000 |
| " Lavradores.....                    |         | 100,000 |
| " Mercantil de Santos.....           | 140,000 | 131,000 |
| " S. Paulo.....                      | 120,000 |         |
| " Ribeiro Preto.....                 |         | 220,000 |
| " Uniao de S. Carlos (all paid)..... |         | 90,000  |
| " do do (40%).....                   | 67,000  | 60,000  |
| " Uniao de S. Paulo (all paid).....  |         | 60,000  |
| " Santos.....                        |         | 200,000 |
| " Cia Agua e Luz.....                |         | 6,000   |
| " Antares.....                       |         | 200,000 |
| " Argos Paulista.....                |         | 6,000   |
| " Fabril Paulista.....               |         |         |
| " Ferro Carril Sto. Amaro.....       |         | 25,000  |
| " Gaz de S. Paulo.....               |         |         |
| " Italo Paulista.....                |         | 115,000 |
| " Lupton.....                        |         | 86,000  |
| " Mechanica.....                     |         | 251,000 |
| " Melhoramentos de Brotos.....       |         | 251,000 |
| " Mogiana (all paid).....            | 234,000 | 232,000 |
| " idem (at 30 days).....             | 240,000 | 233,000 |
| " idem (at 30 days).....             | 240,000 | 233,000 |
| " Pogredior.....                     |         | 35,000  |
| " Stupakoff.....                     |         | 95,000  |
| " Telephonica.....                   |         | 90,000  |
| " Uniao Sportiva.....                |         | 70,000  |
| " Viação Paulista.....               |         | 10,000  |

## PERNAMBUCO.

From the August Freight Report and Shipping List of Mr. Arthur B. Dallas, we extract the following notes.

**Sugar.**—The rains mentioned in my last have continued and the canes everywhere, except in hilly districts, have improved considerably so that the calculated deficit on the coming yield will be reduced.

Grinding will commence late as planters are now endeavoring to plant for next year and this operation is being attended with difficulty, especially in the low lands. Only a limited business has been done coastwise; the fluctuations in exchange being principally accountable for this. At the present moment packers hold about 150,000 bags of sugar of all grades.

1 quote to day as follows: per 15 kilos on shore, unbagged nominal viz: Brancos \$4.00 @ 7.00; Somo-

6.00 @ 8.00; Mascavados \$3.00 @ 3.80; Brutos secos \$3.00 @ 3.80; Brutos mellados \$3.00 @ 3.80; Retames \$2.00 @ 3.00.

**Cotton.**—The prospects for the next crop are decidedly better, as though the sowing yield will prove small, recent rains have reached other localities where cotton is planted, and hopes are now entertained for the future which until lately did not exist.

Entries have fallen off and transactions have been on small scale.

My quotation to-day is 15,000 per 15 kilos on shore for 1st Pernambuco, at which figure some lots changed hands.

**Cereals.**—The foregoing remarks apply with still greater force to these articles of consumption, and producers look forward to a fairly good harvest of maize, beans, mandon, etc.

| PORTS                            | COTTON | SUGAR, WHITES | SUGAR, MASCANAVOS | RTN    | ARCHO |
|----------------------------------|--------|---------------|-------------------|--------|-------|
| Rio de Janeiro                   | 100    | 8,381         | 2,638             | 15,714 | 8,381 |
| Rio and Santos                   | 1899   | 2-30          | 10,392            | 2,764  | 1,110 |
| Rio Grande, Pedras and P. Alegre | 1899   | 3,314         | 990               | 16,135 | 302   |
|                                  |        | 24            | 100               | 1,435  |       |

**Freights.**—No charters have recently been effected here excepting a small vessel to load coffee at Rio, for Cape Town; and business has been solely confined to limited shipments coastwise and to Liverpool. Brit. str. *Juniper* filled up here and at out ports for Liverpool, and the Brit. str. *Explorer* is now about to load for same quarter. There will be very little doing this month, but in the following one I expect to see a demand for handy sized sailing vessels to load sugar for the United States ports.

Aracaju shipments of sugar from 1st September 1899 to 30th June 1900:

|                     |                            |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| Braslian ports..... | 316,860 bags = 18,710 tons |
| Foreign.....        | 9,850 " = 582 "            |
|                     | 326,710 bags = 19,292 tons |

|   |                            |
|---|----------------------------|
| 300,000 Stock in Aracaju 32,000 " = 1,892 " |                            |
|   | 358,710 bags = 21,184 tons |

Crop in the State of Sergipe for 1900/01 is estimated at 520,000 bags sugar equal to 34,255 tons.

| DESTINATION                                | COTTON | SUGAR, WHITES | SUGAR, MASCANAVOS |
|--|--------|---------------|-------------------|
| Northern and Southern ports of Brazil..... | Bags   | Bags          | Bags              |
| United States.....                         | 67,992 | 13,669        | 367,383           |
| Liverpool.....                             | 14,058 | 10,777        | 20                |
| Lisbon, Oporto, Bremen and Hamburg.....    | 10,978 | 15,530        | 103               |
| St. Petersburg.....                        | 2,820  | 450           | 650               |
| Southern ports.....                        | 25     | 35            | 4,052             |
| River Plate.....                           | 93,537 | 79,378        | 600,933           |
|  |        |               | 91,597            |
|  |        |               | 611,900           |

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## BRANCH OFFICES:

SANTOS—PRAGA MAUA, 29.  
SAO PAULO—RUA DA QUITANDA, 2.  
SAO PAULO—RUA SAN MARTIN, 291.  
ROSARIO—CALLE SANTA FE, 960.  
NEW YORK—19, BEAVER STREET.  
LIVERPOOL—3, BROWN'S BUILDINGS.  
HAVRE—RUE VICTOR HUGO, 126.  
ANTWERP—COURTE RUE DES CLAIRES, 12.  
AMSTERDAM—JACOB VAN CAMPENSTRAAT, 49C.

BERLIN—HEILIGEISTSTRASSE, 8-9.  
HAMBURG—ALTERWALL, 75.  
MANNHEIM—F 3, NO. 1.  
DANZIG—GR. KRAMERASSE, 4.  
BUENOS AIRES—CALLE SAN MARTIN, 13.  
PRAGUE—NEKAZANKAGASSE, 23.  
BRUNN—FROHLICHERGASSE, 23.  
VIENNA—HOHENSTAUFGASSE, 4.  
BUDAPEST—V. MARIA-VALERIEGASSE, 12.  
BRAILA—STRADA GOLESCU, 2.  
ZURICH—POSTSTRASSE, 51.



## Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- August 27th.

| Emission        | Circulation     | Public Funds                       | Nominal Value       | Last Quotation buyers | sellors |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------|
| 506,595,300\$   | 493,617,700\$   | Stock 5% currency (apolicies)..... | 1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$ | 80\$000— 375\$000     |         |
| 60,000,000      | 60,000,000      | Bonds of 1895.....                 | 1,000               | 831 000— 832 000      |         |
| 119,600         | 119,600         | do 1897, 6%.....                   | 1,000               | 975 000— 985 000      |         |
| 30,000,000      | 11,854,000      | Bonds 4%.....                      | 1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$ | — 2,500 000           |         |
| 51,855,000      | 22,035,500      | Gold Loan 1888, 6%.....            | 1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$ | — 1,000 000           |         |
| Pct. 17,500,000 | Pct. 17,500,000 | Do do 1879, 4 1/2%.....            | 1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$ | — 1,235 000           |         |
| 13,193,000      | 13,193,000      | Do do 1884, 4%.....                | 1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$ | — 350 000             |         |
| 5,000,000       | 5,000,000       | State of Espirito Santo.....       | 1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$ | — 530 000             |         |
| Pct. 6,500,000  | Pct. 6,500,000  | Idem 6%.....                       | 1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$ | — 500 000             |         |
| 5,000,000       | 5,000,000       | Idem 6%.....                       | 1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$ | — 500 000             |         |
| 10,000,000      | 10,000,000      | Idem 6%.....                       | 1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$ | — 500 000             |         |
| 25,000,000      | 25,000,000      | Idem 6%.....                       | 1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$ | — 500 000             |         |
| 2,500,000       | 2,500,000       | Idem 6%.....                       | 1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$ | — 500 000             |         |
| 23,220          | 23,220          | Idem 6%.....                       | 1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$ | — 500 000             |         |
| 400,000         | 400,000         | Idem 6%.....                       | 1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$ | — 500 000             |         |

| Capital      | Shares  | Emitted | Par   | Banks                             | Paid  | Reserve Fund | Last Dividend       | Last quotation     |
|--------------|---------|---------|-------|-----------------------------------|-------|--------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 20,000,000\$ | 100,000 | 90,000  | 200\$ | Commercial do Rio de Janeiro..... | 200\$ | 4,000,000\$  | 8\$000, Jan. 1900   | 200\$000— 205\$000 |
| 16,000,000   | 80,000  | 60,000  | 200\$ | Commercio.....                    | 200\$ | 3,120,000    | 6\$000, ditto 1900  | 150 000— 157 000   |
| 24,000,000   | 120,000 | 100,000 | 200\$ | do 2nd series.....                | 200\$ | 1,645,000    | 4\$000, Aug. 1892   | 9 500— 11 000      |
| 16,000,000   | 120,000 | 100,000 | 200\$ | Constructor do Brazil.....        | 200\$ | 7,760,000    | 2\$000, Jan. 1896   | 3 000— 5 000       |
| 8,000,000    | 40,000  | 40,000  | 200\$ | Credito Mobil.....                | 200\$ | 803,079      | 12 1/2% Jan. 1892   | 71 000—            |
| 5,000,000    | 25,000  | 25,000  | 200\$ | Depositos do Brazil.....          | 200\$ | 640,000      | 3\$000, ditto 1900  | 53 000— 45 000     |
| 750,000      | 15,000  | 15,000  | 200\$ | Fundacionarios Publicos.....      | 200\$ | 250,317      | 4\$000, July 1890   | 110 500— 111 500   |
| 4,000,000    | 20,000  | 20,000  | 200\$ | Hypotecario do Brazil.....        | 200\$ | 344,357      | 6\$000, ditto 1900  | 130 000— 170 000   |
| 9,110,000    | 45,550  | 45,550  | 200\$ | Lavoura e Comercio.....           | 200\$ | 230,000      | 10\$000, ditto 1900 | 126 000—           |
| 5,000,000    | 25,000  | 25,000  | 200\$ | Nacional Brasileiro.....          | 200\$ | 17,420,079   | 6\$000, ditto 1900  | 150 000— 170 000   |
| 101,240,800  | 506,214 | 506,214 | 200\$ | Republica do Brazil.....          | 200\$ | 391,700      | 12 1/2% ditto 1900  | 245 000— 255 000   |
| 20,000,000   | 100,000 | 100,000 | 200\$ | Rio e Matto Grosso.....           | 200\$ | 7,571,450    | 9\$000, ditto 1900  | 122 000— 128 000   |
| 20,000,000   | 100,000 | 100,000 | 200\$ | Rural e Hypotecario.....          | 200\$ | 2,185,326    | 4\$000, ditto 1900  | 131 000— 135 000   |
| 20,000,000   | 100,000 | 100,000 | 200\$ | do 2nd series.....                | 200\$ | 6,000,000    | 11 1/2% ditto 1898  | — 110 000          |
| 10,000,000   | 50,000  | 50,000  | 200\$ | Commercial do Bahia.....          | 200\$ | 308,530      | 10 1/2% ditto 1899  | —                  |
| 7,000,000    | 35,000  | 35,000  | 200\$ | Com. e Industria de S. Paulo..... | 200\$ | 1,741,521    | 8 1/2% ditto 1900   | —                  |
| 10,000,000   | 50,000  | 50,000  | 200\$ | Credito Real de Minas Geraes..... | 200\$ | 400,000      | 12 1/2% ditto 1895  | —                  |
| 25,000,000   | 125,000 | 125,000 | 200\$ | Credito Real de S. Paulo.....     | 200\$ | 800,000      | 8\$000, ditto 1900  | —                  |
| 5,000,000    | 25,000  | 25,000  | 200\$ | Lavradores S. Paulo.....          | 200\$ | 695,000      | 7\$000, Jan. 1895   | —                  |
| 10,000,000   | 50,000  | 50,000  | 200\$ | Mercantil de Santos.....          | 200\$ | 400,000      | 6 1/2% July 1899    | —                  |
| 10,584,616   | 52,923  | 52,923  | 200\$ | S. Paulo.....                     | 200\$ | 400,000      | —                   | —                  |

| Capital     | Shares    | Emitted | Par   | Railways                     | Paid  | Reserve fund | Last Dividend    | Last quotation    |
|-------------|-----------|---------|-------|------------------------------|-------|--------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 5,500,000\$ | 550,000   | all     | 100\$ | Leopoldina.....              | 100\$ | 51,985\$     | 2\$000 Feb. 1900 | 115\$000— 20\$000 |
| 5,000,000\$ | 500,000   | all     | 100\$ | Minas de S. Jeronymo.....    | 100\$ | 65,000       | Int. Sept. 93    | —                 |
| 12,000,000  | 600,000   | all     | 200\$ | Macedo e Campos.....         | 200\$ | 2,901,489    | Int. Jan. 92     | —                 |
| 30,000,000  | 1,500,000 | all     | 200\$ | Muzambinho.....              | 200\$ | —            | 6 1/2% June, 92  | —                 |
| 61,000,000  | 310,000   | 33,525  | 200\$ | Oeste de Minas.....          | 200\$ | —            | 6\$000, Feb. 86  | —                 |
| —           | —         | 205,075 | 200\$ | do.....                      | 200\$ | —            | —                | —                 |
| 10,000,000  | 100,000   | 100,000 | 200\$ | Quilombo.....                | 200\$ | 1,463,242    | —                | —                 |
| 70,000,000  | 350,000   | all     | 200\$ | União Sorocabana-Itauna..... | 200\$ | 45,710       | —                | —                 |
| 1,600,000   | 8,000     | 8,000   | 200\$ | União Valenciana.....        | 200\$ | —            | —                | —                 |
| 20,000,000  | 100,000   | all     | 200\$ | Sagucy.....                  | 200\$ | —            | —                | —                 |
| 12,500,000  | 62,500    | all     | 200\$ | Tocantins e Araguaia.....    | 200\$ | —            | —                | —                 |

| Capital     | Shares | Emitted | Par   | Tramways                   | Paid  | Reserve fund | Last Dividend    | Last quotation    |
|-------------|--------|---------|-------|----------------------------|-------|--------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 2,500,000\$ | 25,000 | all     | 100\$ | Carloca.....               | 100\$ | 168,732      | 1\$500, July 91  | 155\$000— 80\$000 |
| 6,000,000   | 30,000 | all     | 200\$ | Carris Urbanos.....        | 200\$ | 6,071        | 3 000, May 1900  | 195\$ 000         |
| 700,000     | 7,000  | all     | 100\$ | Corcovado (and Hotel)..... | 100\$ | 612,448\$    | 5 000, Jan. 99   | 131 000— 140 000  |
| 14,000,000  | 70,000 | all     | 200\$ | Jardim Botânico.....       | 200\$ | 105,895\$    | 5 1/2% June 99   | 80 000—           |
| 12,000,000  | 60,000 | 59,300  | 200\$ | S. Christovão.....         | 200\$ | 32,499       | 4 000, Feb. 1900 | —                 |
| 3,000,000   | 15,000 | all     | 200\$ | Villa Isabel.....          | 200\$ | —            | —                | —                 |
| 500,000     | 5,000  | all     | 100\$ | Pernambuco.....            | 100\$ | —            | —                | —                 |

| Capital    | Shares  | Emitted | Par   | Steamships                     | Paid  | Reserve fund | Last Dividend     | Last quotation   |
|------------|---------|---------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|--------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1,000,000  | 5,000   | all     | 200\$ | Esperança Maritima.....        | 200\$ | 350,000\$    | 9\$000, Jan. 1900 | 2\$300— 200\$000 |
| 25,000,000 | 125,000 | all     | 200\$ | Lloyd Brasileiro.....          | 200\$ | —            | 10 000, Feb. 1900 | — 300 000        |
| 5 000,000  | 25,000  | all     | 200\$ | Navegação Costeira.....        | 200\$ | 59,598       | —                 | —                |
| 573,400    | 3,367   | all     | 200\$ | S. João da Barra e Campos..... | 200\$ | —            | —                 | —                |
| 1,000,000  | 5,000   | 2,750   | 200\$ | Sul Paulista.....              | 200\$ | —            | —                 | —                |

| Capital      | Shares   | Emitted | Par   | Cotton Mills, etc.         | Paid  | Reserve fund | Last Dividend      | Last quotation     |
|--------------|----------|---------|-------|----------------------------|-------|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 10,000,000\$ | 50,000\$ | all     | 200\$ | Alliança.....              | 200\$ | 1,122,080\$  | 10\$000— Jan. 1900 | 175\$000— 190\$000 |
| 2,400,000    | 12,000   | all     | 200\$ | America Fabril.....        | 200\$ | 279,979      | 7 000— Aug. 96     | 115 000—           |
| 500,000      | 2,500    | all     | 200\$ | Botafogo (antigam).....    | 200\$ | 46,373       | 4 000— Feb. 1900   | — 250 000          |
| 6,000,000    | 30,000   | all     | 200\$ | Brasil Industrial.....     | 200\$ | 150,000      | 10 000— Jan. 1900  | — 215 000          |
| 3,500,000    | 17,500   | all     | 200\$ | Carloca.....               | 200\$ | 741,927      | 12 000— ditto 1900 | 170 000— 185 000   |
| 6,000,000    | 30,000   | all     | 200\$ | Confiança Industrial.....  | 200\$ | 284,002      | 10 000— ditto 1900 | 100 000—           |
| 4,500,000    | 22,500   | all     | 200\$ | Corcovado.....             | 200\$ | 34,938       | 10 000— Feb. 1900  | 150 000—           |
| 2,500,000    | 12,500   | all     | 200\$ | D. Isabel.....             | 200\$ | 189,280      | 50 000— Jan. 1900  | —                  |
| 2,000,000    | 10,000   | all     | 200\$ | Fabril Paulista.....       | 200\$ | 200,000      | 12 000— July 98    | —                  |
| 1,200,000    | 6,000    | all     | 200\$ | Industrial Mineira.....    | 200\$ | 92,814       | 12 000— Feb. 1900  | — 185 000          |
| 800,000      | 4,000    | all     | 200\$ | Magnética.....             | 200\$ | 28,277       | 10 000— Jan. 1900  | 200 000— 215 000   |
| 1,500,000    | 7,500    | all     | 200\$ | Manufatura Fluminense..... | 200\$ | 144,143      | 10 000— ditto 1900 | — 150 000          |
| 4,000,000    | 20,000   | all     | 200\$ | Petropolitana.....         | 200\$ | 21,693       | 5 000— Mar. 96     | 130 000— 140 000   |
| 6,000,000    | 30,000   | all     | 200\$ | Progresso Industrial.....  | 200\$ | 639,889      | 12 000— Jan. 1900  | 175 000—           |
| 1,200,000    | 6,000    | all     | 200\$ | Rink (Woolens).....        | 200\$ | —            | —                  | — 170 000          |
| 450,000      | 2,250    | all     | 100\$ | S. Felix.....              | 100\$ | 37,345       | 4 000— Jan. 1900   | 102 000—           |
| 350,000      | 1,750    | all     | 200\$ | Santa Luzia.....           | 200\$ | 38,394       | — ditto 99         | — 150 000          |
| 2,400,000    | 12,000   | all     | 200\$ | S. João.....               | 200\$ | 71,567       | — ditto 1900       | — 170 000          |
| 3,000,000    | 15,000   | all     | 200\$ | S. Pedro de Alcântara..... | 200\$ | 1,314,493    | 17 1/2%—Aug. 99    | —                  |
| 3,500,000    | 17,500   | all     | 200\$ | União Fabril.....          | 200\$ | —            | —                  | —                  |

| Capital     | Shares | Emitted | Par   | Insurance             | Paid  | Reserve fund | Last Dividend      | Last Quotation    |
|-------------|--------|---------|-------|-----------------------|-------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 3,000,000\$ | 15,000 | all     | 200\$ | Alliança.....         | 200\$ | —            | 1\$000, July 97    | — 5\$500          |
| 3,000,000   | 15,000 | all     | 200\$ | Argos Fluminense..... | 200\$ | 300,000\$    | 25 000, Jan. 1900  | 355\$000— 375 000 |
| 2,000,000   | 10,000 | 9,735   | 200\$ | Bonança.....          | 200\$ | 15,584       | 1 500, ditto 99    | — 6 000           |
| 4,000,000   | 20,000 | 10,000  | 200\$ | Confiança.....        | 200\$ | 200,000      | 3 000, ditto 1900  | — 42 000          |
| 3,500,000   | 17,500 | all     | 200\$ | Carloca.....          | 200\$ | 356,374      | 7 000, ditto 98    | 5 000—            |
| 2,500,000   | 12,500 | all     | 200\$ | Garantia.....         | 200\$ | 255,000      | 10 000, ditto 1900 | 145 000—          |
| 2,000,000   | 10,000 | all     | 200\$ | General.....          | 200\$ | 400,000      | 2 000, ditto 1900  | — 40 000          |
| 1,000,000   | 5,000  | all     | 200\$ | Indemnizadora.....    | 200\$ | 100,000      | 1 000, ditto 1900  | 19 000— 20 000    |
| 2,500,000   | 12,500 | all     | 200\$ | Previdente.....       | 200\$ | 500,000      | 3 000, ditto 1900  | 70 000—           |
| 2,000,000   | 10,000 | all     | 200\$ | Prosperidade.....     | 200\$ | 150,120      | 1 500, ditto 1900  | 17 000—           |

| Capital    | Shares  | Emitted | Par   | Miscellaneous                                 | Paid  | Reserve fund | Last Dividend      | Last Quotation     |
|------------|---------|---------|-------|---|-------|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 500,000\$  | 10,000  | all     | 50\$  | Carros Taternall Moreaux.....                 | 50\$  | 42,378\$     | 1 500, Jan. 99     | — 15\$000          |
| 5,000,000  | 25,000  | all     | 200\$ | Cruzeiro (match factory).....                 | 200\$ | —            | Mar. 95            | —                  |
| 60,000,000 | 300,000 | all     | 200\$ | Docas de Santos.....                          | 200\$ | —            | Jan. 1900          | —                  |
| 5,000,000  | 25,000  | all     | 200\$ | Empresa Industrial Brasileira.....            | 200\$ | 2,237,379    | 40 000, Jan. 1900  | 305\$000— 430 000— |
| 5,000,000  | 25,000  | all     | 200\$ | Edificadora.....                              | 200\$ | 14,073       | 10 1/2% Aug. 91    | —                  |
| 25,500,000 | 127,500 | 233,000 | 100\$ | Melhoramentos no Brazil.....                  | 100\$ | 6,506,142    | 8 000, ditto 92    | 17 250— 17 750     |
| 1,000,000  | 10,000  | 5,000   | 100\$ | Gazeta de Notícias (newspaper).....           | 100\$ | 33,280       | 4 000, Feb. 1900   | — 120 000          |
| 2,500,000  | 12,500  | all     | 200\$ | do Pais (newspaper).....                      | 200\$ | 43,577       | 10 000, Feb. 95    | — 90 000           |
| 2,500,000  | 12,500  | all     | 200\$ | Loterias Nacionais do Brazil.....             | 200\$ | 1,547,629    | 13 000, ditto 1900 | —                  |
| 3,000,000  | 15,000  | all     | 200\$ | Matto Laramgeira (Paraguay tea).....          | 200\$ | 300,000      | 9 1/2% May 1900    | —                  |
| 1,000,000  | 5,000   | all     | 200\$ | Monções Fluminense (flower mills).....        | 200\$ | —            | —                  | —                  |
| 9,312,500  | 46,562  | 33,128  | 100\$ | Sociedade do R. de J. (building society)..... | 100\$ | 714,948      | 4 700, Feb. 92     | — 19 000           |
| 2,000,000  | 10,000  | all     | 100\$ | Transporte e Carruagens.....                  | 100\$ | 400,000      | 5 000, July 99     | — 71 000           |
| 1,500,000  | 7,500   | all     | 200\$ | Typographica do Brazil.....                   | 200\$ | 70,674       | 5 000, Dec. 99     | — 130 000          |
| 600,000    | 3,000   | all     | 200\$ | União (water for ships).....                  | 200\$ | 29,977       | Jan. 1900          | —                  |

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Special vans and experienced men for the removal of pianos.

The Company has for hire "caminhões" and "andorinhas" for Niteroy, and as its vans are all duly licensed all risk or loss of property is thus avoided.

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The widespread acceptance which the issue of these interesting stamps has had, as shown by the large sales effected, is a brilliant sign of the patriotism of the Brazilian nation. In this way, everybody, poor and rich, contributes with his share towards the erection of lasting monuments which will honor the history of the country.

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At the general depot of

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They are made of the best material, are accurately fitted, and are light running. And they are the cheapest first-class presses on the market.

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28 cases were treated on board s.s. "Olinde" by Dr. Ernani Pinto with Tincture of Nectandra and of these, 22 cases were completely cured, and the remaining four became much better.

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Numberless testimonials of travellers justify the results obtained by these distinguished physicians, with the Tincture and pills of the Nectandra Amara against sea-sickness.

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For sea sickness, nausea in pregnancy, improvement of blood, weakness of the legs and convalescence after long and arduous illness, the pills should be ground and dissolved in a small glass of Port wine in order that they may be taken as a liquid to ensure a prompt action; it is also to facilitate for adults and children who cannot take dry pills, and in this case they can be dissolved in pure water if no wine is to be had.

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Under contracts with the British and Brazilian  
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1900

| Date    | Steamer        | Destination  |
|---------|----------------|--|
| Sept. 1 | Clyde          | Montevideo and Buenos Aires.                                   |
| " 5     | Danube         | Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo,<br>Cherbourg and Southampton. |
| " 17    | Magda-<br>lena | Montevideo and Buenos Aires.                                   |
| " 19    | Clyde          | Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo,<br>Cherbourg and Southampton. |

This Company will have steamers from and to  
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Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can  
be taken out at the Agency.  
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Illuminated with electric light  
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Taking 1st and 3rd class passengers at moderate  
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Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

The voyage is much quicker than by way of England  
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Weekly cargo steamers for NEW YORK.

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These popular steamers are fitted with the electric  
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RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

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Directions for Self-Treatment of the above  
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HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6s. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

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